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VOL XV NO. 180—[illegible] BOMBAY MONDAY NOVEMBER 28 1927 ONE ANNA

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Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
26 Nov.	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 „	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 „	RAJPUTANA		10,578
24 „	RANPURA ..	COMORINx ..	15,132
31 „	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 „	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@†..		10,602
21 „	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJAx ..		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.

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*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date, about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
*13th Dec.	DELTA ..	Colombo Straits, China and Japan.
17th „	ALIPORE ..	Straits, China and Japan.
31st	TASMANIA M. ..	Straits and Japan.
1928		
*10th Jan.	KHIVA ..	Colombo Straits, China and Japan.
*31st „	KALYAN ..	Colombo Straits, China and Japan.

*Approximate Dates.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
28th Nov.	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
30th „	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
30th „	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.
2nd Dec.	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
7th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
7th „	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa.

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Rangoon Maru ..	5059	19 Nov.	27 Nov.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	1 Dec.	11 Dec.
Penang Maru ..	5214	1 Dec.	15 „
Muroran Maru ..	5374	17 „	30 „
Moji Maru ..	3757	21 „	5 Jan.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 „	12 „

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The Bombay Chronicle

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Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

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Amballa Cant.	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Culcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
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Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNQUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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BROACH MUNICIPAL BOROUGH.

CHIEF OFFICER'S POST.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of the CHIEF OFFICER for the municipal borough of Broach. Applicants must be graduates of a recognised university or qualified engineers. Monthly salary for the post is Rs. 175, with annual increments of Rs. 10, rising to Rs. 200; and Rs. 50 horse allowance. Applicants with special qualifications and experience may state the salary they would expect. Applications must reach the President before the 20th December. 1927.

M. S. THAKORE,
President, B. C. M.

29575

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD. (In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as required by Section 216 (2) of the Indian Companies' Act, VII of 1913, a General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 16th December, 1927, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of laying before the Meeting a statement in the prescribed form containing the prescribed particulars with respect to the proceedings in and the position of the liquidation.

B. K. S. AIYAR,
Liquidator.

29569

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF ZINC WHITE MOIST "GENUINE" AND HIGH TENSION GALVANIZED STEEL WIRE.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of:—

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2. Prescribed form of tender with conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, 1927.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.

24th November, 1927.

29564

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 5th December, 1927 at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Schools Committee's letter—Intimating that four senior members of the Committee retire at the end of the current calendar year and (b) Election of four members of the Committee.

2. Letter from the President, Bombay Veterinary Graduates' Association and Chairman, Reception Committee, Fifth All-India Veterinary Conference, 1927—Intimating that he would be glad to know the names of the representatives of the Corporation on the proposed Fifth All India Veterinary Conference and applying for a donation for the purpose.

3-4. Letters from the Secretary, Bombay Municipal Workmen's Union—(3) Forwarding certain resolutions passed at a meeting of Municipal workmen regarding their wants and (4) Regarding certain grievances of men working at the Slaughter Houses at Bandra.

5. Letter from the Assistant Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay—Requesting that representatives of the Corporation may be nominated on the Textile Technical School Committee and the Reading Room and Library Committee of the League to enable them to receive grants-in-aid from the Corporation.

6. Letter from the Joint Honorary Secretary, Bombay Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee—Requesting that representatives of the Corporation may be nominated on his Committee.

7. Letter from the Honorary Secretary Depressed Classes Mission Society of India —To the same effect.

8. Letter from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, on behalf of their clients the Municipality of Bandra—Intimating that if their clients' demand for the payment of a certain amount of money alleged to be wrongfully recovered from them for the supply of water to Bandra is not complied with they will file a suit for the recovery of the same.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE:—

9. Recommending sanction to the assignment of the part of the Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd., in the agreement for the supply of cement to the United Cement Co. of India, Ltd.

10. Recommending sanction to certain proposals made by the Commissioner for filling up the post of Assistant Health Officer, 1st Grade.

11. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 13,500 to meet the cost of installation of static condensers on the motors of the Air Compressors at Warden Road, Arthur Road and Bhandarwada.

12. Recommending approval to an estimate amounting to Rs. 14,540 for repairs to the front portion including reconstruction of the portico of the building of the Turner Sanitarium at Bhoiwada.

13. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Standing Committee.

14. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's letter forwarding returns showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Committee for the removal of unauthorized works.

15. Recommending an additional grant of Rs. 10,462-8-0 to meet the payment of the principal and the interest due on certain Municipal debentures.

16. Reporting that a letter from the Commissioner regarding certain proposed modifications with regard to the compounding of charges for the supply of water to certain premises has been referred to the Water Committee.

17. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 152-8-0 to meet the payment of rent in respect of a plot of land at Warden Road.

18. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 40,000 to meet the cost of paying subvention for the conversion of certain privies into water closets.

19. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 5,000 to supplement the grant for Establishments, Loan Works.

20. Recommending that the suggestions contained in a report of their Sub-Committee as to how the growing liabilities of the Corporation can be met without imposing fresh taxation be approved and adopted.

21. Recommending sanction to an additional grant of Rs. 1,10,526-8-10 to meet certain charges incurred by the different departments of the Municipality and inadvertently omitted by them from the list of lapsed grants.

22. Recommending additional grants of Rs. 20,016 and Rs. 1,35,334 in respect of certain lapsed grants.

23. Recommending sanction to the acceptance of the terms and conditions offered by the owner of a property in connection with the exchange of land at the junction of Elphinstone Road and Dadar Road.

24. Recommending sanction to the acceptance of the terms and conditions offered by the owners of a property regarding its acquisition for the Cross Road off De-Lisle Road.

25-26. Statements of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts (25) not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (26) exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee, subject to the Corporation's orders.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE'S LETTERS—

27. Regarding the question of the exemption of certain teachers in the Committees service from obtaining a medical certificate of fitness.

28. Reporting on certain complaints about the examination results of the Marathi 4th Standard Classes.

29. Submitting a return showing the attendance of members at meetings of the Committee and its sub-committees and the changes that have taken place in the constitution of the Committee.

30. Requesting that the acting arrangement sanctioned during the absence on leave of Mr. M. I. Farooqui, Secretary, Schools Committee, may be continued till the appointment of a permanent Secretary.

31. Submitting a report as to the condition of Mahim Mori Road School building since last May.

32. Forwarding quarterly report of the Special Attendance Officer about the progress of Free and Compulsory Education in F and G Wards.

33. Submitting a list of Corporation Resolutions calling for reports from the Committee but which have not been submitted.

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER.

34. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes.

35. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

36. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

37. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

38-42. Requesting sanction to the payment of gratuities not exceeding (38) Rs. 126 to a retired Seavenging man in the Conservancy Branch (39) Rs. 204-12-0 to a retired carpenter in the Municipal Workshops in addition to the Municipal share of his Provident Fund (40) Rs. 98 to a retired Seavenging woman in the Conservancy Branch (41) Rs. 280 to a retired mason in the Conservancy Branch and (42) Rs. 126 to a Scavenging man in the Conservancy Branch.

43. Requesting sanction to the Infant Welfare Society occuping the top floor of the premises to which the Gowrabai Dispensary has been removed.

44. Forwarding statements showing public roads and strects metalled, repaired, etc.

45. Requesting sanction to the Chembur Notified Area Committee being allowed to use a Municipal road by the side of the Kurla Deonar Railway lines.

46. Submitting a report as to whether the Health Officer was justified in inspecting a school building and making a report thereon without an authority from the Commissioner.

47. Requesting permission to the Chief Officer, Fire Brigade being allowed to proceed to Karachi to advise the Karachi Municipality as regards the breaking of their Fire Brigade ladder leading to fatal results.

48. Further consideration of the Draft Garden Bye-Laws.

GOVERNMENT LETTERS—

49. Regarding the payment of fees to the members of the standing Advisory Committee for the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

50. Regarding the question of the mendment of the Municipal Act so as to do away with the power of Government to confirm certain appointments.

51. Letter from Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan—Requesting that the leave of absence granted to him by the Corporation may be extended up to the end of January 1928.

52-54. Letters from Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, Representative of the Corporation on the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee—Reporting the action taken by him with regard to (52) asking the Railway authoritics to provide materials for rendering First Aid to passengers in all Railway trains of the G. I. P. Railway (53) charges levied from Suburban passengers for carrying household luggage and (54) provision of separate accommodation in trains for Railway employees and extra trains on certain holidays.

55. Letter from Dr. B. V. Rayakar, Honorary Secretary, Medical Relief League, Bombay—Forwarding copies of the Annual Report of the League.

56. Letter from Mr. D. Healy—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.

57. Municipal Secretary's letter—Reporting the names of Councillors who have ceased to be members of certain committees owing to their absence from those committee meetings.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

58. From Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai—For appointing Mr. A. T. Janai to be a member of the Law Procedure and Elections Committee.

59. From Mr. A. T. Janai—For re-appointing Mr. Shivdas Champsi to be a member of the Roads Committee.

60. From Dr. Dinshaw B. P. Master, seconded by Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji—For obtaining a report as to the desirability of refunding the increased amount of property tax levied from charity buildings.

61. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar, seconded by Mr R. A. Gole and other Councillors—For requesting the Commissioner to invite the attention of the Port Trust to the want of lights on certain of their roads.

62. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For requesting the Secretary to obtain a detailed Budget of the Schools Committee and circulate it to the Corporation.

63. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, seconded by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For appointing Mr. Balubhai T. Desai to be a member of the Committee re: reinstatement of certain Municipal employees who gave evidence before the Corruption Enquiry Committee.

64. From Mr. H. J. Davis—For appointing Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy to be representatives of the Corporation on the Bombay Helpless Beggars' Relief Committee.

65. From Mr. D. G. Dalvi, seconded by Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar—For appointing a fresh Committee to assist the Commissioner in the conduct of the suit filed by the Corporation against Government regarding their contribution towards the expenditure on Primary education in the City.

66. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For requesting the Schools Committee to expedite their report on the question of reinstating a sewing mistress in the Committee's service.

67. From Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, seconded by Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar—For expressing opinion that the estimates in respect of works approved of by the Corporation hold good for a period of two years only from the date of approval.

68. From Mr. Meyer Nissim, seconded by Mr. S. A. Mantri—For appointing Mr. G. K. Borade and Mr. B. G. Parelkar to be members of the Committee appointed to investigate into certain irregularities in connection with the construction of roads, footpaths and buildings.

69. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For obtaining a report from the Drainage Committee on certain particulars in the matter of the sewerage of the North of the City and its outfall.

70. From Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram, seconded by Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For requesting Government to ask the owners of coasting steamers to install wireless apparatus on their steamers.

71. From Mr. Hooseinally M. Rahimtoola, seconded by Dr. R. M. Mistry—For appointing Sir Vasantrao A. Dabholkar, Kt., C.B.E., to be a member of the Markets and Gardens Committee.

72. From Mr. Jagjivan Ujamshi—For inviting the attention of Government to the reckless gambling going on in "American futures" etc.

73. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the City's sanitation, water supply, etc.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

74. Regarding the question of widening the Municipal franchise to tenants paying not less than Rs. 5 per month as rent.

75. Regarding the desirability of all posts created under Section 78 of the Municipal Act being brought under the restriction placed by Section 80 of the Act.

76. Regarding the question of the appointment of a Presidency Magistrate for the trial of Municipal cases.

77. Regarding the question whether the mutton shop opened at Wadala should be allowed to be run inspite of the protests of certain persons residing thereat.

78. Regarding the question of granting a license for establishing a temporary market at the junction of Jail Road and Sandhurst Road.

79. Regarding the appointment of Hydraulic Engineer.

80. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

81. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings.

By Order of the President,

R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 26th November 1927.

29572

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY NO. 1721 OF 1927.

Re: BOHRA JIWAJI KASSUMJI, also known as JIWAJI KASSUMJI CONTRACTOR, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, till lately residing and carrying on business without the Fort of Bombay .. An Adjudged Insolvent.

Ex parte: USMAN GULAMHUSEIN ABDUL KADIR, Receiver of the estate and effects of Gulamhusein Abdulkader, deceased ..... Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed BOHRA JIWAJI KASSAMJI, also known as JIWAJI KASSAMJI CONTRACTOR has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns' Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1927.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

29573

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
IN INSOLVENCY NO. 1725 OF 1927.

Re: PURSHOTTAM SHIVJI, a firm, carrying on business as dealers in fancy cloths at Mulji Jetha Market, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte: Messrs. GANESH NARAYEN ONKARMAL, a firm ..... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed PURSHOTTAM SHIVJI, a firm, have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1927.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

29574

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1246 of 1924.

MADHAVLAL MOTIRAM MUNSHI and another ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
WAMANRAO GANPATRAO PITALE and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 27th day of May, 1924, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the premises at Lohar Chawl, Princess Street, on MONDAY, the 28th day of November, 1927, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly of pension and tax and partly of quit and ground rent tenure (since redeemed) with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lohar Chawl, Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 339 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 132 and 1342, New Nos. 1095 and 7109, Old Survey Nos. 9|1190 and 1137, and New Survey Nos. 1|1802 and 2|1802 and Cadastral Survey No. 978 of the Bhuleshwar Division, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1084 and Street Nos. 248 and 250, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East and South by the Police Station, on or towards the North by the Princess Street or Lohar Chawl and on or towards the West by the building of Govindrao Balwantrao Shastri.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO., Attorneys for the 3rd and 5th defendants at No. 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of October 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

29456

AMUSEMENTS.

7 Reels
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO,

120, APOLLO STRET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MIRZA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Leherchund Chhotalal and Mohanlal Chotalal, the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of Nagindas Chaganlal alias Naginbhai Chaganbhai, the mortgagor, in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th day of October, 1918, and the two agreements, dated the 23rd December, 1921, and 17th December, 1924, all made between the said mortgagor of the one part, the said mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 19th proximo, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—

All that piece of Fazandari land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and buildings thereon, situate in Mirza Street, otherwise called Kowree Moholla, admeasuring about 108 square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1391, Cadastral Survey No. 1306, Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 635, Street Nos. 32-34, and bounded on the East by the house of Jamsetjee Burjorjee Choksey, on the West by the house of Nowrojee Pallonjee Katrak, on the North by a sweepers' passage, on the South by a public road leading to the said Mirza Street or Kowree Moholla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

On MONDAY, the 12th December, 1927, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel:—

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores consisting of empty casks, drums, paint kegs, varnish tins, packing cases, crates, and K. O. tins, forges, bellows, hoop iron, lamps, staves of cask, wheels, leather, rubber and cloth cuttings, canvas and leather pipes, beaters, hammers, augers, locks, steel files, empty cement bags, dynamos, pneumatic jack, electric materials, bolts and nuts, rivets, coach screws, zinc, old vices bench of sorts, empty steel barrels, cash safes, and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and materials removed within 14 days excluding holidays from the day of sale, failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

MENESSE & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 1750 CASES BELGIUM WINDOW GLASSES, 590 LARGE SIZE SHEETS RIB GLASSES ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th day of November, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Godown in Ebrahim Mansion near Dongri Market and next to Khilafat Press on Sandhurst Road by order of Messrs. Mohile and Parekh, attorneys for the mortgagees-in-possession Messrs. Karimbhoy Gulam Husein and Co. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Ebrahim Khanbhai and Alihusein Gulamhusein.

1750 cases Belgium Window Glasses of different sizes, 16 and 24 oz.

590 Large size Sheets Rib Glasses (loose)

1 Lot broken glasses.

1 Lot empty wooden cases.

Auction terms—25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVT

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and adresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

IMPORTANT FRENCH FIRM desire to secure, as their Sole Agents in Bombay and adjoining territory, a recognised firm, accustomed to, and capable of, securing and negotiating Forward Indents for Steel and Hardware, on an agency commission basis. Replies, clearly stating the rate of commission expected (to be inclusive of all establishment and other charges of prospective agency) together with Bank references, should be sent to Box No. 2055, advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29576.

WANTED.—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Courses. Rail fare PAID. Prospectus on two annas stamp. ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
A. R.551.

WANTED—An experienced MECHANIC LINO-OPERATOR for East Africa. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2053, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle."
A. 29556.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—A nice BANGALOW, suitable for change of air at Karla reputed for refreshing healthy climate, Tuberculosis even cured in this health resort. Apply Box 2054, Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle".
C. R571.

TO BE LET—BANDRA Two SHOPS at Hill Road opposite Convent School, near Electric Power House. Apply IRANI on premises.
C. 29557.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, chocest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

FOR SALE.

TAKE ANY OLIVER user's advice. American Factory Rebuilt Oliver No. 9, Standard Visible Typewriter, Strong, durable, reliable, unequalled for manifolding and stencil cutting, looks and operates like a New Typewriter, beautiful types, any size carriage, can now be had on a very small monthly payment on Hire-Purchase System at lowest cash prices. Special quantity discount to the Trade. For particulars and prices please apply XYZ C/o "The Bombay Chronicle," Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—PURE SILK SAHRIES cream colour best stuff in sizes 5, 5-1/2 6 yards by 44 inches at reduced prices Rs. 2/13 per yard PACKING POSTAGE FREE. LOCAL AGENTS WANTED. Particulars from PURISON Regd., Ludhiana.
T R570

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle." can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER. The "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

BEST STUFF GUARANTEED—"MAHARANEE" LADIES' SILK SARHEES natural fast Cream colour in washing and Embroidered with Silk Thread Alround and on four corners 5, 5 1/2, and 6 yds long 44 inches wide at Rs. 3/- per yard. LADIES' SILK JUMPERS ENGLISH FASHION different fast colours at Rs. 2/8/ TENNIS SILK MUFFLERS VERTICAL AND CHECKED different fast colours 50" x 10" at Rs. 2/-, 60" x10" at Rs. 2/4/0, 70" x 10" at Rs. 2/8/0 GENTS' SILK BANIANS SUPERIOR FRENCH NECK buttoned and buttonless White and Fast shades at Rs. 2/8/0 each post free TRAVELLING CANVASSERS WANTED. NEHAL CHAND AND CO., P. O. Box No. 10, Ludhiana.
T. 29497.

SEVENTH EDITION. JUST OUT.
SPEECHES and WRITINGS
OF
SWAMI VIVEKANANDA
A COMPREHENSIVE COLLECTION
WITH A SKETCH OF HIS
LIFE AND TEACHINGS.

This publication is the first of its kind. It is the most exhaustive and comprehensive collection of the works of Swami Vivekananda hitherto published. It contains, among others, his eloquent character-sketch of "My Master"; his celebrated lecture at the great Parliament of Religions at Chicago; all the important and valuable speeches, addresses and discourses delivered in England, America and India on Gnana Yoga, Bhakti Yoga, Karma Yoga, Vedanta, and Hinduism; selections from the eloquent stirring and inspiring speeches he gave in reply to addresses of welcome that were presented to him at different towns and cities in India during his historic journey from Colombo to Almora, on his return from America; a choice collection of the contributions of the Swami to various papers and periodicals hitherto not available in book-form, some of his private letters to friends; and a selection from the beautiful poetry that he wrote in the true spirit of the seer. Six editions of Swami Vivekananda's Speeches and Writings have already run out of stock and in this the seventh edition, no effort has been spared to include a number of contributions in prose and verse, since discovered and an appendix containing appreciations of the Swami and his work

Seventh Edition.
WITH TWO PORTRAITS AND
APPRECIATIONS.
PRICE RS. THREE TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE INDIAN REVIEW, RS. 2-8-0.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review," Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (Five) one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Sunkurama Chetty St., Madras

CALCUTTA RACES.

FAVOURITES AND OUTSIDERS SHARE HONOUR.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 26.

The first day of the extra meeting of the Calcutta Races was held in fine weather, but there was not a very large attendance. The fields were fair and racing was very keen; favourites and outsiders sharing the honours equally. The biggest upset was in the Second Division of the Club Plate, due possibly to a very bad start even after the tape had been broken. No less than nine faced the starter for the chase all jumping fairly well and Ringstead did excellently in getting Chokelet past the post and well before the favourite Blacktoi. A. C. Walker steered two winners, both belonging to H. H. the Aga Khan and trained by Robinson, but Gapeneais of the same stable who was a hot favourite failed hopelessly in the Club Plate, Division II. The finish of this race was the best during the day and almost the whole field of thirteen came down straight together, the successful getting away only just near the home.

Details:—

THE CANAL PLATE.—Distance about 1 3|4 miles.

Raja of Narain's CHOKELET, 9-8, Ringstead 1
Mr E Dee's BLACKTOI, 11-1, Elliott 2
Capt W I Lutham's MORE SANITY, 11-1, Owner 3
Lt-Col W B White's CHINESE WHITE, 11-2, Capt Wilsborough Jones 4

Also ran:—Ormiston 11-7, Kilbuck 11-0, Heat Wave 9-11 (cd 9-12), Stronsay 9-11, Mudeford Rex 9-0.

Winner trained by Capt Farrar.

Won by 2 1|2 lengths, 1|2 length, 2 1|2 lengths.

Time:—3 mins 25 4|5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 31-8; Places Rs. 13, Rs. 13 and Rs. 32-8.

Betting:—2 to 1 Blacktoi, 5 to 1 Chokelet, 6 to 1 Stronsay, 7 to 1 Heat Wave and Chinese White, 10 to 1 the others.

THE PARK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr A Med. Eddi's JANINE, 8-7, Balfour 1
Mrs H Birkmyre's RUBBISH, 8-4, Hutchins 2
Sir R N Mookerji and Mr C De M Killock's GREEN SPRITE, 8-7, Brace 3
Mr E Dee's WHITE SPEAR, 8-4, Jackson 4

Also ran:—Fanos Murlough 8-7, Desmond Belle 8-4, Star of France 8-4.

Winner trained by Scott.

Won by 1 1|2, 2, 1 1|4 lengths.

Time:—1 min 16 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 28-8; Places Rs. 12-8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 21.

Betting:—5 to 2 Janine, Rubbish and White Spear, 5 to 1 Green Sprite, 6 to 1 Star of France and 8 to 1 the others.

THE RUSSEL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

H H Aga Khan's MIRAJ, 8-0, A C Walker 1
Mr C N Donetil's SADIR, 8-8, Orrell 2
Mr A E Gareh's HECTIC DAY, 7-10, Aldridge 3
Mr Pannick's BUCHANAN 4

Winner trained by Robinson.

Won by 1 length, short head, 3 lengths.

Time:—1 min 17 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 16; Places Rs. 14 and Rs. 24.

Betting:—7 to 4 on Miraj, 5 to 2 against Buchanan, sixes the other two.

THE CLUB PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

H H Aga Khan's LOWBORN, 8-4, A C Walker 1
Mr Hat's GREEN PARK, 3-4, Marland 2
Messrs Sontar and Simpson's AGGRAVATION, 8-13, Edwards 3
Mr R B Wilson's ALISHAR, 8-5. Parker 4

Also ran:—Pouvrissa 9-0, Nestor 8-12, Sporting Derie 8-11, Diagram 8-11, Airlie 8-10, Gadget 8-10, Dandaloo 8-7, Candelbara 8-6, Golden Sunburst 8-2.

Winner trained by Robinson.

Won by 2 lengths, 1 1|2 lengths, 1 1-2 lengths.

Time:—1 min 15 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 55-8, Places Rs. 23-8, Rs. 36 3 and Rs. 30.

Betting:—3 Diagram and Gadget, fours Aggravation and Alishar, fives Airlie and Lowborn, sixes all others.

THE CRITERION PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr H Birkmyre's SHY WARRIOR, 8-11, Hutchins 1
Mr A Carlender's CORHALI, 8-8, Bond 2
Mr N Begmahomed's BRIGHT BIRD II, Howell 3
Mr Eve's GALLANT GAEL 4

Also ran:—Gauntlet 8-12, Lady Theo 8-8, Daywork 8-5, Dynamo 8-4, Wasp 7-9.

Winner trained by H Hayhoe.

Won by 2 lengths, neck, 2 lengths.

Time:—1 min 14 4|5 secs.

Tote paid:—Wi Rs. 21-8; Places Rs. 13-8, Rs. 23-8, and Rs. 20-8.

Betting:—3 to 2 Shy Warrior, twos Gauntlet, fives Corhali and Bright Bird II, sixes Gallant Gael, sevens Lady Theo and Daywork, tens Dynamo and Wasp.

THE CLUB PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs Sontar and Simpson's FORSTER SQUARE, 8-10, Edwards 1
Mr E Dee's BACHELOR'S TOI, 8-11, Jackson 2
Mr H K Dey's SIR STINGO, 8-2, Northmore 3
Mr W Leslie's ARRAN ROSE, 8-6, Hutchins 4

Also ran:—Very Little 9-0, Gapeneais 8-9, Bonaparte 8-9, Island Magee 8-8, Chappatti 7-13, Aspasia 7 13, Gill Gobann 7-10, Dalkhusa 7-10, Limton 7-7.

Winner trained by A Beedham.

Won by a short head, 1|2 length, 3 lengths.

Time:—1 min 15 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 183, Places Rs. 663, Rs. 85-8 and Rs. 23-8.

Betting:—2 Gapeneais, fours Dalkhusha, fives Arran Rose and Sir Stingo, sixes Forster Square, sevens Island Magee, eights Pachelor's Toi and Cill Gob Gill Gobann, longer odds the others.

THE CLUB PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Major & J Plunket's ORION'S BELT. 7-5 (cd 7-7), Marland 1
Mr A Curlunder's AGILITY, 8-3, Bond 2
Mr B P Avasia's GANVROS, 9-0, Howell 3
Messrs Sontar and Simpson's MOUNT ARARAT, 7-6, Edwards 4

Also ran:—Sunnymoon 8-6, Unitaire 8-5, Summertime 8-3, Disarmed 7-12, Hamilton's Bawn 7-11 (cd 7-12), Solo Bridge 7-7, Baulking 7-6, Revue 7-4, One Step 7-4 (cd 7-10).

Winner trained by Lt-Col Comdor.

Won by 1 length, 1 1|2 lengths.

Time:—1 min 14 4|5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 84; Places Rs. 28-8, Rs. 38 and Rs. 24-8.

Betting:—2 Ganvros, threes Baulking, sixes Orion's Belt, Disarmed, Agility and One Step, sevens Sunnymoon, eights Unitaire, tens Summertime, twelves the others. —A. P.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25.

Gazette of India. Legislative Department. Following are nominated as members of the Council of State: Mr. E. Burdon vice Mr. Mrayne. Major General Symons vice Major General Hootn and Mr. C. C. Watson vice Sir John Thompson. A vacancy having occurred in the Council of State owing to the death of Saiyid Alay Nabi the United Provinces West (Muhammadan) constituency has been called to elect a person to fill the vacancy on or before the 24th December.

Home Department: Mr. A. MacDonald, Public service Commission reverts to Bengal. Captain W. F. Samllman 2/8th Punjab Regiment is posted to Burma for employment with the Burma Military Police. Captain H. W. Gordon 2/8th Gurkhas rifles is posted to Assam for employment with the Assam Rifles.

Foreign and Political Department: Rai Bahadur Diwan Gyan Nath officiates as Secretary to the Agent to the Governor-General Punjab States. Major C. C. J. Barrett has been posted as Political Agent, Bahrain. Major J. C. More is posted as Political Agent Koweit. Captain H. C. Rivett Carnac has been appointed assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Madras States. A personal salute of 11 guns has been granted to the Chief of Sangli. A salute of 9 guns has been granted to Pant Sahib of Bhor.

Finance Department: Mr. N. V. Raghavan has been re-posted as Accountant General, Bombay. Mr. C. W. Carson has been posted as Accountant General, Punjab.

Department of Education, Health and Lands. Mr. David Auchterlonie has been appointed officer on special duty. Major R. V. Morrison is permanently posted to Burma Railway Department. Mr. Ronald Edward Bury has been appointed as Works Manager on senior scale in the Mechanical Engineering Department of Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways. Major C. F. Carson officiates as Divisional Superintendent, Quetta. Mr. Richard Linel Tanner has been appointed as Production Engineer in th the Senior Scale, Superior Mechanical Department of State railways.

Army Department: Colonel L. I. G. Morgan Owen becomes Director of Organisation, Army Headquarters. Colonel E C. W. Conoway Cordon retires from service. Major General G. H. B. Freeth becomes Deputy Adjutant General, A. H. G. vice Major General A. Solly Flood appointed Major General, Cavalry, Colonel B. Fry, I.M.S. has been appointed Honorary Surgeon and Lt.-Col. G. S. Bocquet Honorary A. D. C, to Viceroy. Commander N. Wood Smith R. I. M. retires from service.—A. P.

KALYAN CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

The Kalyan Taluka Co-operative Conference was held at Kalyan in the Municipal Hall on the 18th November 1927 at 2 p.m. Amongst those present were Messrs. Shankerrao Zunjarrao, M.L.C., Vinayakrao Thakur, Mamlatdar, A. C. Desai, Assistant Registrar and others.

Mr. Manilal Ajitrai Thakur, Chairman of the Reception Committee in his speech welcomed those present and narrated the state of things as regards the co-operative movement. Mr. S. K. Bole, M.L.C. was then elected President of the Conference.

Mr. Bole in his presidential address dwelt at length on the importance of the movment and pointed out how the Co-operative Societies are useful to the peasants and workers. Resolutions for starting Co-operative Societies and an Urban Bank at Kalyan and a branch of the Provincial Bank were passed. Messrs. Shankerrao Zunjarrao, M.L.C., A. C. Desai, Asstt: Registrar, Bhagwat, Bank Inspector, Rawoot and others made speeches on the occasion.

COMMERCIAL

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 26.

December	19.32—.14
January	19.32—.20
March	19.53—.18
May	19.73—.17
July	19.67—.16
Middling Spot	19.75—15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 26.

January	19.46—.18
March	19.66—.19
Middling Spot	19.38—.13

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S A.

New York, Nov. 26.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	77,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	12,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	19,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

November	10.62—.08
December	10.61—.08
January	10.62—.08
February	10.57—.09
March	10.58—.09
April	10.55—.09
May	10.57—.09
June	10.52—.09
July	10.49—.09
August	10.39—.07
September	10.28—.07
October	10.18—.06
November	10.13—.06
Middling Spot	11.13—.01

SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	100

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

Scinde Good	8.10
Scinde Fully Good	8.30
Scinde Fine	8.50
Bengal Good	8.10
Bengal Fully Good	8.30
Bengal Fine	8.50
Oomra Good	8.75
Oomra Fully Good	9.00
Oomra Fine	9.25
Broach Good	9.35
Broach Fully Good	9.65
Broach Fine	9.95

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 26.

November	17.46—.24
December	17.53—.24
January	17.71—.24
February	17.71—.24
March	17.90—.23
April	17.90—.23
May	17.96—.21
June	17.98—.21
July	18.01—.22
August	18.01—.22
September	18.01—.22
October	17.95—.20
November	17.80—.20
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	18.20—.15

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 26.

Silver:—Market quiet.

Spot	26-11|16
Forward	26-9|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 26.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. .. £4|4|11-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 26.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-1|4 p.c.
Interest 7 days' Market Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-11|32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-13|32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 26.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.43
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.07-7|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.93
T.T. Madrid on London	28.83
T.T. Milan on London	89.61
T.T. Berne on London	25.30
T.T. Paris on London	124.04
T.T. London on Prague	164.62

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 26.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb:—
December shipment U.K. paid 50|3.
Barletta Russo per 63 lb:—
Jan|Feb. shipment sellers 49|9.
Wheat South Australian:—
Nov.|Dec. shipment value 52|9
Wheat Choice White Karachi:—
Nov. shipment value 51|9.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 26.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta:
December per cwt. 14|9.
Jan.|March per cwt. 14|9.
July|Sept. per cwt. 15|3.
C and F Bombay:
Jan|March per cwt 14|10-3|4.
C and F Karachi:—
Jan.|March per cwt. 14|11-1|2.

GOVT. OF INDIA TREASURY BILLS.

SALE BY TENDER.

Tenders will be received at the office of the Controller of the Currency Calcutta, the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Bombay, the Deputy Controller of the Currency, Northern India, New Delhi, the the Accountant-General Madras, the Accountant-General Burma Rangoon and the Currency Officers, Cawnpore, Lahore, and Karachi on Tuesday the 29th November 1927 up to 1 p.m. (Standrd time) for three months' Treasury Bills to the amount of Rs 1-1/2 crores.

The Bills will be in amounts of Rs. 5,000. Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 10,00,000

The Bills will be issued from and paid at the Local Head Offices of the Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and the branches of the Imperial Bank of India at Delhi, Rangoon, Cawnpore, Lahore and Karachi

Each tender must be for a multiple of of Rs. 5,000. The lowest amount for which a tender can be made is Rs. 10,000 at each rate. Each tender must specify the nominal value of the bills which the tenderer is prepared to take and the price per cent which he is willing to pay expressed in rupees. annas and quarter annas. Tenders at rates containing fractions of an anna other than quarters of an anna will not be accepted. Tenderers will have the option of taking an accepted tender in a single bill of any of the values mentioned in paragraph 2 above or in a number of bills of smaller amounts aggregating the total tender.

Persons whose tenders are accepted will be informed of the same on Wednesday the 30th November 1927 and payment in full of the amounts of the accepted tenders must be made to the local Head Office or branch of the Imperial Bank of India at the place at which tender is made, on Friday the 2nd December 1927 not later than 12 noon (Standard time). If tenders are received in excess of the amount offered a proportional allotment will be made.

The Government of India reserve the right of rejecting any tenders.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 26.

Smoked Sheet Ribbed lb. spot Standard: Sellers 1|8.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Nov. 26.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Dec.|Jan. shipment quoted £8-12-6.
Castorseed Bombay:
Nov|Dec. shipment sellers £18-2-6
Rapeseed Toria ton:—
Nov.|Dec. shipment quoted £20-0-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 26.

Linseed Oil naked London ewt:—
Dec. delivery sellers 28|7-1|2.
Linseed Oil naked London ewt.
Jan|Apl. delivery sellers 29|4-1|2.

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 26.

Linseed Calcutta ton:—
Nov.|Dec shipment sellers £17-1-3.
Linseed Calcutta ton:—
Dec.|Jan. shipment sellers £17-1-3.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Afloat paid £15-5-0.
Linseed Bombay ton:—
Nov.|Dec. shipment nominal £17-15-0.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov 26.

Demand Bills 487.50

COFFEE.

New York, Nov. 26.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 13-7|8.

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC
Madan Manjari Pills.
These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid and stop involuntary emissions.
Price :—per box of 40 Pills Re. 1.
Raman Vilasini Pills.
These pills increase the retentive capacity and sustain energy.
Price :—per box Re. 1.
Napunsakatwarighrit.
Works miracle in curing the loss of manhood by external application.
Price :—per box Re. 1.
Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji
FACTORY:—Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.
BRANCH:—393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
AGENT:—PERRY & Co., Grant Road, Bombay

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

OPENED 14 POINTS HIGHER—FURTHER RISE OF 14 POINTS ON SHORT COVERING—PROFESSIONAL AND HEDGE SELLING—FUTURES CLOSED 2 TO 6 POINTS LOWER.

New York, Nov 26.

The New York futures market opened steady at a rise of 14 points. Reports of 200,000 bales tendered against December delivery, and being well taken up, shorts were induced to cover and prices registered a further improvement of 14 points during the first quarter of an hour. However at this level professional gamblers sold in conjunction with southern hedge selling and the improvement was cancelled all prices declined 2 to 6 points by the close. Spot cotton remained unchanged at 19.90c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a decline of 13 to 14 points. Middling Spot prices were reduced by 13 points to 19.51c.

The market is still under grinding progress and higher prices induce increased offerings, both ready and paper contracts. Thus, it gives some doubt, about the prospects of the final yield. The last census ginning report dismissed ideas of crop over 12-1|2 million bales, but we think following comments and figures from Manchester Guardian regarding the report issued on the 9th instant, will be read with interest.

The generally warm, dry weather of October permitted rapid gathering of the crop, with less than usual loss to yield and quality. Furthermore, bolls damaged by the weevil have matured with less loss from rot than is usually experienced. Prospects have improved most in Alabama, Mississippi, and Oklahoma, but increases in these States are partially offset by a substantial decrease in the forecast for Texas.

In Georgia weather conditions have been deal for harvesting the crop, resulting in minimum field losses and an unusually high percentage of the better grades. Picking has progressed rapidly, and on November 1 only a small percentage remained in the fields. In Mississippi the crop has been favoured by almost ideal weather for picking and for maturing the late plantings in the flood area. The unusually favourable weather has increased the prospects in this State 105,000 bales above the forecast a month ago. In Louisiana the weather has been very favourable for picking and ginning during October, and both operations have made rapid progress. Labour has been ample, and the crop has been harvested in excellent condition. The crop has yielded better than expected in much of the area overflowed by the spring floods.

In Oklahoma prospects have improved as result of the ideal harvesting weather during October. In the eastern and southern portion of the State, where the yield this year is low and abandonment large, the major portion of the crop has been picked. In the western half of the State, where a good wield is in prospect, the crop is being picked under unusually favourable weather conditions, resulting in staple of good quality. In Texas October weather has been almost ideal for gathering the crop, only a few days of rain occuring in the eastern part of the State. It is probably the earliest crop picked for many years, and a large percentage of the crop is of high grade. In the north-western part of the State frosts were delayed beyond their usual date.

The following table gives details with comparisons (in thousands of bales):—

	Nov. 1 1927	Oct. 1 1927	Nov. 1 1926	Nov. 1 1925
Virgina	34	37	48	48
North Carolina	845	845	1,210	1,060
South Carolina	730	750	1,160	860
Georgia	1,110	1,085	1,490	1,150
Florida	17	16	28	42
Missouri	110	100	250	245
Tennessee	350	335	480	485
Alabama	1,180	1,070	1,450	1,290
Mississippi	1,330	1,225	1,830	1,885
Lousiana	525	510	760	895
Texas	4,300	4,430	5,550	4,100
Oklahoma	1,050	990	1,780	1,520
Arkansas	1,000	1,020	1,550	1,480
New Mexico	71	70	75	61
Arizona	88	92	112	94
California	93	94	124	130
Other States	9	9	21	21
Total	12,842	12,678	17,918	15,386

DETAILS OF GINNINGS

The seventh ginning report of the season issued to-day by the Census Bureau shows that up to the close of business on October 31 a total of 9,926,000 bales of this year's cotton crop had been ginned. This compares with 11,254,000 bales ginned to the same date last year, 11,207,000 bales in 1925, and 9,716,000 bales in 1924. The amount ginned since the last report made up to October 18 is 1,807,000 bales, against 2,526,000 bales in the same period last year, 1,688,000 bales in 1925, and 2,200,000 bales in 1924. The total includes 344,000 round bales against 358,000 last year.

The following table gives details with comparisons:—

	1927	1926
Albama	1,086,000	1,128,176
Arizona	39,000	50,428
Arkansas	669,000	970,952
California	34,000	62,521
Florida	17,000	27,474
Georgia	1,009,000	1,102,101
Lousiania	476,000	615,649
Mississippi	1,113,000	1,275,500
Missouri	44,000	116,215
New Mexico	58,000	24,997
N. Carolina	553,000	715,035
Oklahoma	621,000	632,395
S. Carolina	599,000	676,316
Tennessee	220,000	267,681
Texas	3,396,000	3,564,934
Virgina	10,000	17,711
Other States	2,000	5788
Total z	9,926,000	11,253,873

	1925	1924
Alabama	1,175,957	815506
Arizona	44,512	52,958
Arkansas	865,736	754,985
California	52,903	37,820
Florida	37,317	17,494
Georgia	1,114,333	813,042
Lousiana	744,825	418,747
Mississippi	1,534,592	886,937
Missouri	111,327	73,505
New Mexico	29,601	24,425
N. Carolina	855,673	374,754
Oklahoma	828,601	907,914
S. Carolina	318,879	533,035
Tennessee	301,275	203,543
Texas	2,882,535	3,791,628
Virgina	30,958	6,082
Other States	8,173	3,268
Total	11,207,197	9,715,643

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 25th inst.

January Highest 19.84 (10-17 a.m.) lowest 19.52 (at the close.)

Market declined on professional and hedge selling.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable as under on the 25th inst.

"Market feels trade apathy. Prefer purchases.

Reuter Ltd.—New York early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later on realising and New Orleans selling.

Messrs Bruel and Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends dated 25th inst. (3-35 p.m.):—

"Heavy market without feature. Speculative interest at low ebb, looks only scalping market in prospect."

LIVERPOOL.

OPENED STEADY—TRADE FIXING CALL SALES—GOOD UNDERTONE—FUTURES 7 POINTS HIGHER. SALES 6000 BALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 25.

The Liverpool futures market opened 2 points higher and ruled steady on trade fixing call sales. The market displayed good undertone and later on improved on better response from New York. The close was steady at a rise of 7 points. Middling American Spot improved 2 points to 11|14d. per lb. Ready Sales were estimated at 6000 Bales.

The Empire futures contracts for January and March closed at 10.70 and 10.69 at a rise of 11 and 13 points respect ively. The Egyptian futures closed at a rise of 649 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool under date 25th inst.

Trade fixing call sales. Good undertone Reported that 200,000 bales tendered in New York and well-taken.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co. dated 25th Nov.

General opinion Liverpool Manchester getting too Bearish. We are inclined expect upward reaction.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool Opening	Nov. 25. Closing
November	.....	10.70+.07
December	.....	10.69+.07
January	..... 10.64	10.70+.07
February	.....	10.66+.07
Marrh	..... 10.62	10.67+.07
April	.....	10.64+.07
May	..... 10.60	10.66+.07
June	.....	10.61+.07
July	..... 10.53	10.58+.07
August	.....	10.46+.07
September	.....	10.35+.07
October	..... 10.20	10.24+.07
November	.....	10.19+.07
Middling Spot	.....	11.14+.02

BOMBAY

Large speculative buying. Scarcity of Contracts. Undertone firm.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

The local market shows distinct signs of improvement in spite of fears of upcountry hedging pressure. There exists a fairly good demand at all prices and at every hour. It is but natural that while further improvement depends on foreign markets, there is shortage of contracts at present level. The market opened this morning at a decline of Rs. 3/ in sympathy with a further decline of 4 points in New York prices, Broach A/M. being quoted at Rs. 387/. The Bull operators supported the market and prices kept on hardening till 4 p.m. when they were quoted as under:—

Broach A/M.	387	390	387	390
Oomra D/J.	351/8	352/8	351/8	352/8
Oomra Mar.	354	355	353	355
Bengal D/J.	317	317/8	317	317/8
Bengal Mar.	320	322	320	322

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Liverpool opened 8 points lower against an expectation of 12 points lower. The forward market opened firm, Broach A/M. delivery at Rs. 391/8 and after small fluctuations on both sides closed practically at the highest point of the day. Liverpool was reported 8 points lower and quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	391/8	392/4	391	392/4
Oomra D/J.	352/8	353/4	352/8	353/4
Oomra Mar.	356	357/4	356	357/4
Bengal D/J.	318	320	318	320
Bengal Mar.	323	324	323	324

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

November	238.60+0.10
February	240.00—1.10
May	252.40—0.90

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee conclude their weekly report of to-day's date as under:—

The recent Ginning figures being much smaller than generally expected have served as a check on ideas for a crop of 13 millions and lead many to doubt whether now the crop estimate of 12,842,000 bales as indicated in the last Bureau Report would not be reduced in the next Bureau Report to be published on December 8th. The present easiness in the American market has only been due to liquidation of December contracts by weak bulls and must therefore not construed as an indication of weakness. Once this liquidation is out of the way, it appears that a better feeling would prevail and the market steadily go up. With regard to our local market also, the sentiment favours the bull side and the opinion here is gradually gaining ground that there is not much scope for an appreciable decline from the current level. It is contended that the whole of our crop is still to be marketed and therefore the present levels will not be maintained, but in answer to this it may be stated that this factor has very often been offset in previous years by the better tone prevailing in the foreign markets, bullish sentiment here and similar other causes and the market has advanced when the weight of the crop was heaviest. We therefore prefer the long side and favour purchases at current prices and on declines.

Messrs. Bruel and Co. in their report of the 26th inst. state as under:—

Locally we can see no strength in the position; the Export demand is practically nil; production in the local Mills is being very seriously curtailed the first indications of tightness in the money market are noticeable; arrivals are increasing and there is every prospect of a plentiful supply ahead. We may be blind but if there anything bullish in these factors. we fail to see it.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Mill Terms	Ready Delivery	Contract. Dec.	Jna.
Bengal Superfine MG	340		
Bengal Fine MG	330	+7	+7
Bengal FG MG	320		
Sindh-Punjab Fine MG	330		
Sindh-Punjab FG MG	320		
Wardha-Hingt. Fine MG.	375		
Nagpur Fine MG	375	+19	20+18
Yeotmal Fine MG	365/70		
Arvi Fine MG	365/70	+11	+9
Amraoti Fine MG	360		
Khamgaon-Akola Fine MG	355/58	—1	—2
Mulkapur Fine MG	352/53		
Khandesh Fine MG	352/53	—4/5	—7
Muthia Fine MG	345/48	—5	—10
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	375		
Purna Average Quality	355		
Parbhani/Sailu Average Quality	360/62		
Indore/Ujjain			
Burwah Sanvad			March.
Broach Fine MG			+14
Broach FG MG			
Westerns Good MG	375		
Westerns HG			
Cambodia Fine MG	425		
Miraj/Sangli FG MG	405		
Compta FG MG	405		
Dhollera FG MG			
Kadi/Viramgam FG MG			

BULLION MARKET

GOLD.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.).

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Ready	21 7 6
Margashirsha	21 6 9
Posha	21 6 9
Norandas Motilal Native Gold Bars touch 96-97-98-99	21 7 6
National City	21 9 6

SILVER.

Ready	60 13 0
Silver	
London Ready	26 13 0
Forward	26 10 0
London Shanghai	
Opening	2 7 9/16
Closing	2 7 7/16
Nek York vent	58 6
	60/11/0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Closing
Margashirsha	60/15/0	60/15/0	60/9/0	
Posha	60/11/0	60/11/0	60/5/0	60/7/0

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

LONDON—
Bank's esl'ing T T 1/6
Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32
Bank's buying T T8 1/6 1/16
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32
Tone of Exchange.—Very steady.

PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 960.
Bank's buying D D 945.

JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 125
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 121-1/2

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 137-3/4

SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 176-1/2

SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 154-3|4.

NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling D D 274.
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84-11-1/2
London—Silver per oz.—Ready 26-12
London—Silver per oz.—Forward 26-10
Tone of Silver.—India bought. Market closed with buyers at to-days price. China was a seller at higher rate. Market has a more steady appearance.
American Cross Rate 4.87-15/16
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.03

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.

Three months 4-11/32 per cent.
Six months 4-7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2.
Money Call 4-1/2 per cent.
One month 4 per cent.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 4-1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Firm.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 26.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales. Yesterday.

	This year	Last year.
Khandesh	981	17,421 9,792
Central India	164	8,758 7.015
Barsi and Nagar	1,253	12,314 2,603
Hyderabad-Gaoraui	231	3,317 166
Berar	4,119	58,103 14,057
Central Provinces	956	14,078 873
Total Oomras	7,707	1,13,989 34,506
Dholera	427	14,780 3,029
N.-W. Provinces	229	36,062 10,663
Rajputana		6,452 5,682
Sind-Punjab	143	14,971 4,086
Broach		2,444 134
Coompta & Dharwar		2.339 6,193
Westerns-Northern		2,795 6,950
Cocoanada		202
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		6,052 4,436
Persian		2,686 1,987
American		18,590 24,840
Egyptian & African	746	6,188 15,510
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		2 5
Total	9,252	2,27,350 1,18,173

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 24th Nov.

In full-pressed Bales Yesterday.

	This year.	Last year
Europe	1,582	90,195 52,901
Japan & China	200	74,899 39,458
Coast Ports		4.759 2.749
Up-country by Rail		22,097 25,511
Afloat in harbourior Europe		
China and Japan		3,152 5,094
Total	1,782	1,95,102 1,25,713

READY COTTON SALES.

100 Don Mill Khurj 325
100 Don Mill Kasganj 325/8
100 Don Mill Parbhani 380
100 Don Mill Comptah 390 Old
100 Langli & Co. Jaipur 290
100 Ahmedabad Mill Wadial 360
100 Kohinoor Mill Wardha 378
100 Volkart Bros. Sailu 361
100 Arjan Khimjee Akola 365
100 Jetha Devji Khandesh 350
100 H. Rambhagat Morbi 348
100 Swadesh Mill Jalna 340
100 Forbes & Co. Bijapur 362
100 Hindustan Mill Laherigaga 336
Saturday Room Rate was closed.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

BOMBAY Nov. 26.

Receipts of varius raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 25th inst.

	Cwts.
Wheat	10,543
Linseed	1,874
Rape Rai and Musterseeds	245
Gingellyseeds	4,413
Groundnuts	19,527
Castorseed	6,628
Rice	2,190
Myrabolams	2,025
Cottonseed	26,424
Mowraseed	1,136
Gram	1,891
Joowar	585
Maize	35
Bajree	1,604
Coal	438Tons.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES REACTIONARY

TATA STEEL ORDINARY STRONG

Bombay, Nov. 26.

MILL SHARES.

On the whole the tone was not satisfactory for cotton mill shares. The market opened with a steady tone but absence of buying orders and some liquidation, believed by a known operator, caused a reactionary feeling. It is reported that at present there are about 3 lacs spindles and about 5 thousand looms idle in Bombay. This important factor is ignored at the moment partly under active speculation and partly due to satisfactory dividends for some mills. Whatever may be the immediate effect on the prices, it is considered rather risky to be long at present level.

TATA IRON AND STEEL.

The production figures issued by the Tata Iron and Steel Co. have stimulated further buying in these shares. Ordinary has become very favourite and ruled strong throughout the day. Towards the close there was scattered liquidation which was well absorbed. It is understood that there exists a large short interest which is bound to harden prices further although there may be some sharp relapses on realising. With comparison the production (in tons) for the last six months reads as under:—

	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.
Pig Iron	47,470	49,761	47,565	44,982	51,021	63,485
Ferro Manganese	11,00	——	565	555	436	376
Steel Ignots	46,071	46,290	46,245	44,563	43,322	56,272
Finished Steel	31,184	31,938	32.637	29,783	31,900	37,272

A study of above figures show steady progress of production and believe short sales are dangerous.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Hydros ruled very firm rising by lips and bounds. Bombay Burmahs opened somewhat quiet but soon strengthened with a good undertone. Indian Cements after opening better reacted on profit taking. Bundis closed rather firm. Scindia shares were pushed to a fresh high level with no sign of offerings. British Burmah Petrol was neglected and ruled somewhat quiet as the report is believed unsatisfactory. Tramways are gradually showing strength and looks as if it is on the waiting list of the favourites.

SECURITIES.

Government Securities were neglected and prices were somewhat easy. The general sentiment is inclined to a belief in lower prices.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 88/8.
Baroda (100/0) 14 p.c. 96/8
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66
Central (5) p.c. 27/4.
Eastern (£10.5) 8 p.c. 83/8.
Imperil (100) 1430
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 10 p.c 355
Union (5) Rs. 4-1.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundit Portland Cement (10) 4)
Central India Mining (10) 25/12.
India Cement 350 (O) 273|8
Katni Cement (40) (D) 807-8
Katni Cement (40) (O) 252-8
Punjab Cement (D) 15.
Punjab Cement (O) 12/4.
Shivrajpur (10) 50-8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 910
Central Provinces (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 105
Dhond Baramati Ry (100) 6 p.c. 101
Gujara (100) 5 p.c. 94 1|2.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5 1|4 p.c. 101
Larkana (100) 4 p. c. 89.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 79
Mymansingh (100) 5 p.c. 99
Pachora Jamnur. (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot-Narrowal (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 143
Tapti Valley (500) 8 1/2 p.c. 715
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 86

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 84-8
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 93
Andhra Valley (O) (100) p.c. 4 pc 845.
Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1030
Bombay Tramway (O) 2152 p.c. 147-4 xd.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) p.c. 70/8.
Surat Electric P 102 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 93.
Tata Hydro Elec (O) 112/5
Tata Power (P) (1,000) 880.
Tata Power O, (1,000) 730
Karachi Electricity. (100) 6 p.c. 107.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Rs. 1145.
Indian Cotton Mfg. 221.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 885
New Moffussil (400) Rs. 420
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20,525
Volkart C. P. (550) Rs. 25, 535.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 410.
Apollo (50) 6-8
Berar Mills (200) 20 140
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25, 328
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 991/4.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 12/8 540
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 497-8
Century (100) 490.
Crescent (100) 213-12
Colaba Mills 153|12
Dawn (250) 80 708/12
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) 1-0-0
Edward Sassoon (100) 120.
Fazulbhoy Mill 973-12
Framji Petit (1,000) 550.
Globe (100) 31-4.
Elphinstone (100) nil 16.
Gokak Mills 142/8
Indulic Malman (100) 373/12.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 268-12
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 52/8.
Kohinoor (500) nil 300
Kohinoor (500) nil 292|8

SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 26.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper 75/8
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/47 Rs. 94|8.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93/15.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/3.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100|8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101|8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102-12.
5 per cent (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106/12
5-1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) dut 1930 Rs. 104|8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105|12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 107|2.
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/2.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85|12
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 85/4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/2.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102/8
Forward rates. 1st Dec. Sett.
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/8
1945/55 Rs. 106/12
Tone of Market.—Dull.

Luxmi Cotton (100) 7000
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) 122-8
Manekji Petit (100) 1700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 510
Mysore (60 20 p.c. 143|12
Meyer Sassoon (160) 86/4
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2420
New Great Mills 332-8
Pabaney Mills 200, 316-4
Pearls Mill 250, 625
173 Simplex 73, 196-4
Swadeshi (100) 192/8.
Phoenix (100) 440.
Simplex (100) 192/8.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 12
Sassoon Silk (50) 3 1/2 83.
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 8200
Sir Barucha Mill s(100) 29
Swadeshi Mills (106) 10, 540
Swan Mills (100) 16, 152-8
Tata Oil Mills (Mills (100) 47
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 3200
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 625.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (nil) 345
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 5.
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 801-4
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid XD 300.
Bombay Steam (O) (250 (250) 250
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 237 1|2 xd.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c 43.
British Burma Petrolem 5-11
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24
Burma Corporation (10) 9-2
Empire of India Life (50)|10 1900
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 165
Kemp (900) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 382-8
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) R 19-12
Oriental Govt. Securities Life 2125 200/10 (Pd.) P. G. 2200.
Port Canning (1000) Rs. 660
Scindia Steam (15) 19-12
Tata 1st Preference 138
Tata Constitutions (30) 64.
Tata Iron (nil) (100) 92-8
Tata Iron (O) (75) 73-12
Tata Iron Def. (80) 257-8

BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Opening ceremony of National Medical College Building, by Governor of Bombay, 5 p.m. (S.T.).

Public lecture by Miss M. Katharine Davis on "The Probation System for Delinquent Children" in the hall of the Fellowship School, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BAND AT THE CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Btn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt, A. F. I. will play a programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand on Monday, the 28th instant commencing at 5 45 p.m. (S. T.).

BYCULLA D. C. C.

The annual general meeting adjourned for want of quorum will be held to-morrow (Tuesday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) at the Committee's office, No. 2, Ripon Road, near Parel Statute, Byculla.

THE TARIFF BOARD.

The Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of the Titvala Match Manufacturing Company at 11 a.m. to-day (Monday), in the office of the Board in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Building, Bombay.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday, the 4th December, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at Congress House.

BOMBAY LADIES PROTEST.

The public meeting of the women of Bombay will be held under the auspices of Rashtreeya Stree on Friday, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to protest against the Statutory Commission. Mrs. Sorojini Naidu will preside.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s.s. "Clan Lindsay" arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 24th instant.

The Clan Line s.s. "Clan Monroe" left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, on the morning of the 25th instant.

MUNICIPAL STALL-HOLDERS MEETING.

There will be an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Municipal Stall-holders on Wednesday, the 30th instant, at 7 p.m. at Madina Building, Palton Road, near Crawford Market to protest against the proposed deposit money when Mr. S. H. Jhabvala will preside. All are requested to be present.

REPLY TO MOTHER INDIA.

Mrs. Chandrawati Lakhanpal, B. A., (wife of Prof. Satyavrat Siddhantalankar, Gurukula University, Kangri) has rendered the substance of "Mother India" into Hindi with a reply to all the points raised therein. It is a lady replying to a lady. The book is in the Gurukula press and will be available to the general public before the 20th December 1927. Price will be Annas Twelve only without postage, Alankar Office, Gurukula Kangri, Bijnor.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS.

The "College Day" will be celebrated this year on Monday, 19th December, under the presidentship of the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai, Minister of Education, to the Government of Bombay.

All past students of the College are cordially invited to join in the celebration of the Annual Day.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S EXAMINATIONS.

The results of the Diploma and Certificate Examinations conducted by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, will be declared at the Chamber's Offices on Thursday, 1st December, 1927, at 2 p.m. (S. T.).

Heads of recognised Institutions desirous of getting copies of the results personally are requested to send their representatives with letters of authority regarding same.

AN OFFER TO "CHRONICLE'S" READERS.

We have received two sets of pictorial wall calenders for 1928 from Messrs. Mellin's Food, London, one intended specially for Muslims and another with a picture of Goddess Sarasvati. Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle", to the number of 500, will be supplied with a gratis copy of any of the above calendars on application to the Bombay Agents of Messrs. Mellin's Food, Messrs. Wilson Lathan & Co., Ltd., Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, on production of this notice.

VOTERS' LEAGUE.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, on Sunday, 4th December, 1927, to consider and adopt the constitution of the proposed Voters' League Bombay, prepared by the Organising Committee of the League. The said constitution has been published in English and vernacular papers and copies of the same are also available from the organising Secretary Mr. Gordhandas Goculdas Morarji, Morbaug, Naigaum Road, Dadar, from the above address. Anbody desiring to make any suggestions and amendments to the said constitution, is requested to communicate the same to the Organising Secretary at least four days before the date of this public meeting.

SETH DHARAMCHAND UDEYCHAND JAIN EDUCATION FUND.

The trustees of Seth Dharamchand Udeychand Jain Education Fund have granted Rs. 17,350 to the following students in the current year:—

Dr. J. M. Damani, Rs. 3,000; Dr. N. M. Shah, Rs. 2,000; Dr. G. E. Shah, Rs. 600; Mr. C. N. Shah, Rs. 2,500; Mr. L. R. Marwadi, Rs. 8,000; Mr. A. C. Shah, Rs. 500; Mr. M. D. Mehta, Rs. 500, Miss Labhkunvar Jivraj, Rs. 250.

LECTURE ON CHILDREN WELFARE.

Under the joint auspices of the Order of the Round Table and the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, Miss M. Katharine Davis, Secretary of the Children Aid Society will deliver a public lecture on "The Probation System for Delinquent Children" in the hall of the Fellowship School, opposite Chowpatty Sea Face, on Monday, the 28th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Among others the following resolutions were passed unanimosly in their meeting of the Managing Council of the G. D. C. C. on Sunday, the 20th instant.

1. Resolved that the funds of the G. D. C. C. should in future be deposited with the Shamrao Co-operative Bank Ltd., Gamdevi, and Messrs. P. N. Ghate and M. C. Modi be authorised to operate the above account as Hon. Treasurers. Messrs. B. G. Kher and A. H. Kulkarni not voted as they are connected with the Bank.

2. That it is in the opinion of the Council of the G. D. C. C., more than necessary at the present crisis in the history of the political advancement of India, that the Indian National Congress should have the support of all Indians in its fight for India's right to determine her own form of Government.

3. To that end this Council appeals to all Indians to forthwith enrol themselves as members of the Indian National Congress, thereby giving greater weight and authority to its deliberations and demands.

4. As indignation without any sanction behind it is unavailing this Council appeals to all Indians to encourage Swadeshi in all its forms and in particular to abstain from buying foreign cloth.

5. This Council appeals to all students to organise their own volunteer corps or join the Hindustani Seva Dal so as to be ready to render organised assistance to the Indian National Congress whenever necessary.

CUTCHI PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

MR. LAKHMIDAS TAIRSEE ELECTED PRESIDENT

We understand that the Reception Committee of the Cutchi People's Conference has, by an overwhelming majority elected Mr. Lakhmidas Rowji Tairsee as President of the Conference which will hold its session in Mandvi (Cutch) towards the end of December.

PATHE CINEMA

An absorbing love story set in a background of the studio affairs of a sophisticated pianist, weary of easy triumph, makes "Don Juan's Three Nights," which opened on Saturday at the Royal Opera House one of the most colorful entertainments seen here in months.

Lewis Stone and Shirley Mason are starred with a dazzling array of Hollywood beauties featured as the myriad loves of the hero.

Stone as the gay genius gave a convincing portrayal of a blase, love-weary sophisticate. Shirley Mason was excellent in her characterization of the unworldly girl of sixteen who steps into his life and initiates a string of startling events.

The plot swirls and rushes through a maze of adventure and near tragedy, to a denouement of flashing fencing foils, glinting in the Italian sunshine.

One of the most unusual features of this first National Production is the number of exceptionally beautiful women gathered in one cast, which includes such names as Myrtle Stedman, Madeline Hurlock, Natalie Kingston, Betty Francisco, Gertrude Astor and Alma Bennett. Malcolm MacGregor and Jed Prouty have important roles which they handle capably. John Francis Dillon directed.

If the enjoyment of yesterday's audience augurs anything, the film will be a hit here.

SWARAJ, THE ONLY SOLVENT

INDIAN STATE SUBJECTS CONFERENCE.

NEED FOR A BILL OF RIGHTS.

In connection with the Conference of the people of Indian States which is to be convened in Bombay in December next, a public meeting was held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya on Sunday evening under the Presidentship of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta.

A number of speakers gave descriptions of the grievances of the subjects in some Indian States and said that the time had arrived when people of Indian States should formulate a policy for the common good, and declare their determination to stand by their civic and political rights and ask in unambiguous terms a respectable position as an integral part of the Indian nation With these aims and objects in view an All-India State Peoples' Conference would be held in Bombay on December 17th and 18th and the speakers appealed to the State residents and also the public to assist the Conference by way of becoming delegates and carrying on propaganda in regard to problems about Indian States.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said that being born in an Indian State, he knew full well how some Princees and Chiefs treated their subjects. He quite sympathised with the aims and objects of the Conference. But he said that it was no use treating the subject of Indian States as a separae question. It was only if India attained Swaraj, that the problem of Indian States could be properly and satisfactorily solved.

Under the present system of Government the Indian States were mere tools in the hands of British Imperialism. "We should strive for Swaraj first and all these question will then be automatically solved" he concluded.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY MUSLIM LEAGUE

MR. JINNAH RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT

The annual meeting of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League was held in Sharif Devji's Building, at Princess Street, on Sunday evening. Mr. M. A. Jinnah presided.

At the outset, Mr. Jinnah made his position clear to the members. He said he was holding certain political opinions on which they might or might not agree. He, however, wanted them to bear in mind the fact that unity was the essential basis of all success. In all their efforts, it was necessary for them to have organised opinion. And this they could achieve only by loyally following the President.

PRESIDENT CANNOT DICTATE.

Here, one of the members got up and said that the President could not expect all to follow him blindly in all political matters, and some considerable discussion ensued on the subject. Mr. Jinnah again emphasised his former statements and said that he could be their President only on one condition. And that condition was that he should have the entire confidence of the members. If they could not find it in their heart of hearts to place all their confidence in him, they should say so clearly. Then he would willingly retire in favour of some other person.

At this, the audience re-asserted their confidence. Votes were cast and he was unanimously elected president.

AFFILIATION TO A. I. MUSLIM LEAGUE.

Mr. M. C. Chagla then read the names of the office-bearers for the current year, and they were duly elected. He then put forward a resolution recommending the affiliation of the Bombay Presidency Muslim League with the All-Indian Muslim League. His plea was that it was not right for them to be isolated from the central body of Muslim opinion. It would be of great advantage to them, he said, to meet their Muslim brethren from other provinces and discuss the different problems. If they honestly differed from the All-India Muslim League, on any point, they should come together, consider the pros and cons of the question, and then come to a decision. They should try to win over the Opposition to their opinion by reasoning and arguments.

Khan Bahadur Baxar moved an amendment to the affiliation resolution to postpone its consideration till another meeting when it could be discussed and decided. But on the explanation of Mr. Jinnah that it was not necessary to adjourn for such a simple purpose and several other members concurring with him, the amendment was withdrawn, and the original resolution was carried "nem con."

After a vote of thanks to the President, the meeting terminated.

DO DRUGS BRING HEALTH?

NO; AUTO-SUGGESTIONS CURES YOU

DR. FENNELLY ON PRACTICAL PSYCHOLOGY

Before a crowded audience including many ladies, Dr. P. Fennally, LL.D., delivered an interesting lecture at the Town Hall, explaining the wonderful power of the mind over the body.

The learned lecturer emphasised that strong, wholesome and pure thought will gradually transform the whole being into a personality vibrating with life and energy. We gradlally come to be the walking realisation of the thought we unconsciously think, he said.

Dr. Fennelly pointed out that every man can be healthy and strong without resorting to drugs. "The stream of life is within each one of us" he said. When it is impeded by worry, fear, etc., the health suffers and both the body and mind become diseased and weak. But when these unwholesome emotions are got rid of, the stream of life is liberated, repairing and building up the body without any outside aid. It is the will to live, the power to resist, inherent in every individual, that cures diseases and restores health.

WHY PATENT MEDICINES WORK.

Dr. Fennelly then mentioned the enormous popularity of patent medicines. Thes medicines which are sold at very high prices often contain nothing but two or three harmless drugs and coloured water, costing hardly a couple of pennies. Two or three instances of this were given by the lecturer from a book called "Secret Remedies" published by the British Medical Association.

EFFECT OF AUTO-SUGGESTION.

Then how is it that these patent medicines which contain nothing of curative value, still had the effect of improving the health?

Dr. Fennelly explained that the printed advertisements and other literature regarding the medicines gave a confident assurance that they would cure certain diseases and restore the patient to health and vigour. On reading this, the patient believes that he is going to benefit by the medicine and that some new change is going to come over him. It is this hopefulness and positive belief that liberates the life-force and works the change, not the drugs which merely remain in the body as harmless things.

At the end of the lecture, Dr. Fennelly replied to some questions put by the audience.

Dr. Fennelly who is a former President of the British Psychological Association and is now on a world tour will deliver his last lecture on Practical Psychology to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m at the Town Hall.

FIRE IN ABDUL REHMAN STREET

ELECTRIC WIRE FUSION, THE CAUSE

Early on Sunday morning a fire broke out on the ground and the first floors of a building in Abdul Rehman Street which was the cause of no little flutter in that locality. A pedestrian saw the shop of Dawoodbhai Tajbhoy Goldsmiths, all ablaze and he raised an alarm. The fire brigade from Babulla Tank arrived on the scene and put out the fire. The damage caused by the fire to the building and contents is believed to be Rs. 800. The cause of the fire is said to be the fusion of an electric wire.

TWO MEN STABBED BY DACOITS

The inquest on Phikari Musai and Mangroo Sutal, who were fataly stabbed in the course of a dacoity at Andheri on the night of November 19, was concluded by the City Coroner on Sunday. The jury brought in a verdict of death from stab wounds and observed that the deceased were attacked by a gang of twelve dacoits including the ten persons placed before the Court. In their opinion the suspects were guilty under Section 396 of the Indian Penal Code.

CRUSHED UNDER LABOUR CART WHEEL

The City Coroner concluded on Sunday, the inquest on Sukur Ladkia who was crushed to death under a labour cart which he was driving down Peddar Road on November 25. While attempting to hold back the cart which was coming down the slope, the deceased slipped and fell down and the left wheel of the cart crushed him. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH DUE TO OPIUM POISONING

A verdict of death by opium poisoning was returned by the Coroner's jury at an inquest held on Chandbi Abdulkader on Sunday. The woman was the wife of Abdulkader Abdul-Rehman, a pan shopkeeper, residing in a chawl at Grant Road. When the latter came home shortly after midnight on November 25, he found his wife unconcious and took her to the J. J. Hospital where she showed symptoms of opium poisoning and died a few hours later. The woman was subjected to fits.

FERGUSSON COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY

The Anniversary Celebration of the Fergusson College, Poona, will be celebrated in the College Buildings to-day (Monday) at 4 p.m. Mr. H. Hamill, Principal of the Elphinstone College, will deliver the Anniversary Address.

EDUCATION OF THE CHILD

PLEA FOR DEFECTIVES' TRAINING

BOMBAY WOMEN'S CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

Several interesting topics formed the subject of discussion when the Bombay Women's Conference on Educational Reforms re-assembled is the Malbari Memorial Hall on Saturday under the presidentship of Miss Mrinalini Chattopadhyaya.

Two resolutions affecting the health and welfare of school children were passed at the outset. One requested the Bombay Municipal Corporation to expedite its school buildings programme and provide as quickly as possible sanitary premises for the municipal primary schools. Another requested the Corporation and the Improvement Trust to provide more open spaces and play grounds for school children.

DEMAND FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING.

In moving a resolution that more importance be attached to physical education as part of the school curriculum Dr. Miss Mistri said that the present system of education aimed at training the mindt at the expense of the body. If this grave defect was to be remedied, she added, the building of the sound body and perfect health should precede and not follow the education of the mind. She also advocated facilities for frequent Medical examination of children to secure the best possible development health and happiness of the child and to safeguard against the many ills to which childhood was prone.

The resolution was duly seconded and unanimously adopted.

EVIL OF EXAMINATIONS.

Miss S. Dallas then moved that the conference was of opinion that undue importance had so far been attached to examinations in primary schools thus hindering the educational progress of pupils and recommended that the present examination system should be abolished. The mover strongly criticised the present system. The resolution was supported by many speakers and adopted.

EDUCATION OF DEFECTIVES.

Miss Katharine Davis then moved:—

"The Conference strongly urges that adequate measures be taken to provide proper facilities for educating the defectives and the delinquents".

In commending this resolution to the acceptance of the Conference the mover said a great responsibility lay on the Government as well as the Society regarding defective and delinquent children. Psycologists were of the opinion that crime was a mental symom with a mental origion and delinquency an outstanding sample of dangerou and perhaps extreme but common childish naughtiness. Delinquency among children untreated or wrongly treated might develop later into crime. Measures must therefore be taken by Society for both its prevention and cure.

SCHOOL FOR GIRL OFFENDERS.

The speaker then laid stress on the necessity of the right kind of schools with well trained staff in a city like Bombay. Today in Bombays there were no recognised homes for mentally defective children excepting for two blind schools. The provision of certified schools under the Bombay Children Act was most inadequate. Only one recognised state-maintained reformatory for boys existed. Nothing of a similar nature entered for girls. Madras had grappled with the problem to a large extent but Bombay ostrich like continued to hide its head in the sand and blind itself to the growing requirements for better educational provisions for defective and delinquent children.

The certified schools, Bombay, most needed to-day a senior school for girl offenders, a separate school for girls offended against and a medical home for venercally infected children.

The Conference then delegated a few ladies to the All India Conference to be held in Delhi in February next.

The President then called upon Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to address the Conference. In the course of her speech Mrs. Naidu said that she was very much impressed with the keynote of the presidential address. She fully endorsed all the implications of that very old fashioned sentiment that all education must be based on the spirit of the child. "Every form of activity in India" she concluded "hinges on the education of the nation and it is therefore necessary that such conferences should be held."

With a vote of thanks to the President the Conference was concluded.

GAMBLING LEADS TO SUICIDE

FORTUNE NEVER SMILED ON HIM

"Fortune has never smiled upon me. It makes my life miserable to think that during the last 11 years of my stay in Bombay I have lost whatever I have earned in sutta and gambling. Now I seek relief in this manner'". This was the tragic letter written by Gulamraza, a Moghul youth who committed suicide by swallowing a large quantity of opium.

The deceased hired a taxi near Dhobi Talao and when the driver came as far as Lalbag he found to his surprise that he (deceased) was unconcious. He was then removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where he died.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

PRINCIPAL RAWLINSON TO PRESIDE

Mr. H. G. Rawlinson, M.A., I.E.S., Principal, Deccan College, Poona, will preside over the tenth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission which will be held at Rangoon on the 7th and 8th December 1927.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

THE MAHOMEDAN TEAM

Last evening the Selection Committee of the Islam Gym. decided upon the team which is to represent the Mahomedan community in this year's Quadrangular Tournament and it is pleasing to note the enterprising spirit which has dominated its choice. Two places have been devoted to local players of promise who have shown consistent form during the season. I. A. Shakoor, the captain of the Gymkhana Eleven has always been a keen cricketer and as a good many can testify, one of the finest fellows possible on the cricket field, in the pavilion, or outside both. As an opening batsman he has been decidedly useful to his side, scoring a century, not out, against the Bombay Battalion, not long ago. Besides this he is also a useful change bowler and very smart in the field.

The selection of Nazirali—not the one of M. C.C. fame—has been a happy one and that youngster will very probably justify the confidence of the committee. He has seldom failed with the bat and we have not far to go to remember how well he bowled for his side in the trial match against the Bombay Gym. On for this promising colt deserves his place.

As was expected M. H. Vishram will be skipper, a position for which he is well qualified and for which he is the man best suited. When he is in the right mood he can collect runs, and many of them too. Bombay enthusiasts will be right glad to see that splendid sportsman Abdus Salam again on the Esplanade. It is a long time since he downed flannels on local turf but his excellent performances in a hurry and ball will not be forgotten in a hurry and his presence is going to strengthen the side considerably. Wazir Ali, of course, is the star bat and on him mainly will devolve the task of doing something big, a task for which his recent feats in the North make him well adapted. M. E. Sheikh is another who has been doing very well all along and he can be relied on to give a good account of himself. Dilawar Hussein will be the right can behind the "sticks" and besides he is a good opening bat, S. G. Rasool has been rather quiet but critics speak very highly of him in both capacities. He is one of those batsmen who never give in and can make the "tail" way vigorous. K. Murad, Capt. Md. Hassan Khan and Lt. Mahomed Hussein are players with a big reputation and go to make up a team which seems very well balanced.

THE TEAM.

M. H. Vishram.
Dilawar Hussein.
Abdus Salam.
K. Murad.
Capt. Md. Hassan Khan.
S. G. Rasool.
Wazir Ali.
Lt. Mahomed Hussein.
M. E. Shiekh.
I. A. Shakoor.
Nazirali.

Reserves.

Himayatulla.
A. G. Khan
G. A. Kazrani.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

BUILDING FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

The Hon. Treasurer of the National Medical College announces that he has received that the total of contributions towards the building fund till the 15th of November comes to Rs. 65,530, the amount previously acknowledged being Rs. 30,927.

The following gentlemen are some of the prominent contributors:—

Rao Bahadur Manajirao Rajuji, Rs. 10,000; Raja Dhanrajgirji Narsinggirji, Rs. 10,000; Raja Pratapgirji Narsinggirji, Rs. 6,000; Bai Putalabai Dadaji Dhakji, Rs. 3,500; Narayan Anant Desai, Topiwala, Rs. 1,001; Dr. V. K. Dongre, Rs. 501; K. D. Patel, Rs. 501; Hormusji R. Nariman, Rs. 501; S. G. Velinkar, 1st Instalment, Rs. 500; Khubchand Sarupchand, Rs. 301; Vasanji Haridas Nathani, Rs. 300; Seth Khemraj Shree Krishnadas, Rs. 251; Premji Virji, Rs. 250; Allarkhia Kahimtoola Sonwala Charity Fund, 250; Pallonji Edulji, Rs. 200; P. B. Shingne, Rs. 200; Jivanlal C. Chinai, Rs. 200; D. L. Vaidya, Rs. 200; Haji Suleman Ahmed Patel and Sons, Rs. 151; Ardesar B. Godrej, Rs. 100; Trustees of the Estate of Savitribai N. Bhat, Rs. 100; W. J. Geragandhi, Rs. 100.

SIR SALAR JUNG

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU'S EVENING PARTY

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu gave a very pleasant evening party in honour of Sir Salar Jung at the Taj Mahal Hotel on Sunday. Among those present were Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir P. Ginwala, Justice and Mrs. Mudgaonkar, Justice and Mrs. Mirza, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Jinnah, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Mr. Balubhai J. Desai, Kumar Pratapsing of Jamnagar, Capt. Mahomed Hassan Khan, Mrs. Captain, Miss Naoroji, Mrs. Jivraj Mehta, Miss Mrinalini Chattopadhyaya, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Hussainbhoy A. Lalji, Mr S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Sheriff Devji Canjee, Mr. M. Chagla, Mr. Osman Sobani, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas and Mr. Fazul Mooraj.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay distributed the prizes at the Annual Athletic Sports of the Wilson College on Saturday.

The Viceroy has appointed Sir B. N. Mitra as Vice-President of his Executive Council.—A. P.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, says the information received here, leaves for India on Monday, November 28.—Free Press.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1927.

ORGANISED HYPOCRISY.

The two Houses of Parliament have blessed the scheme of the Statutory Commission with the same unanimity with which that scheme has been execrated in India. The debate in the House of Commons was like the debate in the House of Lords, an organised conspiracy to suppress the rights of India and to glorify the privileges of Parliament, to dress up a fraudulent scheme as the fairest gift of one nation to another in the history of the world. And all this was done with an unabashed hypocrisy that has truly no parallel in history. It is as superfluous as it is disgusting to review in detail the spurious arguments resorted to by the speakers in the Commons. Almost every Member merely rung changes on the claptrap of Lord Birkenhead. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald even surpassed Lord Birkenhead in his sophistry. He called the Committee of the Indian Legislature a "Commission of the Parliament of India" and he strongly urged that the Commission should have the Indian Commission—he does not mind the latter being called a Committee as he cares more for reality than for "baptismal certificates"—with them. Sir John Simon presiding over the joint sitting of both and the Indian representatives having "exactly the same rights and status as members of our own section." So alluring was this phantasy that Mr. MacDonald forgot all about the reality and took in poor Mr. Lansbury too.

But what is the reality about the Indian "Commission?" There is no mention of it in the resolution passed by Parliament. If any Committee is appointed, its rights are not guaranteed. Everything is left to the sweet will of the Parliamentary Commission, every one agreeing that the discretion of the Commissioners should in no way be fettered. As Mr. Baldwin plainly put it, "They can pursue as many of the lines of procedure which have been suggested today as seem to them on consideration wise and practical, only providing that such a procedure is within the framework and does not prejudice the responsibility and the ultimate responsibility of this Parliament." Thus, imagining for a moment that a set of Indian Councillors could be got together to wait upon—to "confront," as Lord Birkenhead would say—the Commission, the latter would summon them to such place at such time as it deems fit and ask them to present their case before this peregrinating jury. The Commission may cross-examine them about their representative character and such other items as were already suggested by Lord Birkenhead. But it may not choose to be itself cross-examined. Its discretion is free and unfettered. However, if it thinks it "wise" it may, "without prejudice to the responsibility of Parliament," concede than the right of suggesting a question or two. After this confronting is over, the Central Committee would make room for Provincial Committees. For the rest the suggestions of all the Committees "would be published, analysed and accepted or rejected." They have also the Cabinet's repeated, sublime and smug assurance that no inferiority is attached to the Committees and the democratic Labour Members of Parliament insisted on this assurance being formally given on the floor of the House of Commons as well as in the House of Lords. We cannot deny that all this is indeed "unprecedented." But there is still something more unprecedented. To Earl Winterton, his chief in the House of Lords and all the Tory henchmen at their beck and call the idea of two Commissions being "fantastic" and a "physical impossibility," and to the Labour ex-Premier's sudden horror of minutes of dissent and footnotes to a Commission's report being added his tremendous sympathy for India, a device, an unprecedented device, has been thought of in order to save the Simon Seven's conclusions from being "confusing and prejudicial to the responsibility of Parliament." The "Central Committee" may re-emerge on the stage at some happy juncture and will be given the right of carrying on their "consultative functions" with the Joint Parliamentary Committee. Some Labour M. P. has spoiled the joke by the premature disclosure that "under the Constitution the Indian Committee, which is an outside body cannot join in the report of the Parliamentary Joint Committee to Parliament" except in an "advisory capacity." The truth, however, did not prevent Earl Wintenton from declaring with such gusto: "Never had any part of the Empire prior to receiving partial responsible Government or full Dominion status such opportunities of influencing directly the British Parliament." The statement is only partially true. A similar joke was proposed to Ireland and Egypt but they declined it without thanks. And history often repeats itself.

So much about the bauble of the Committees. It has deceived none. India would thank the Cabinet for not trying another bauble, e.g. the inclusion of one or two "jo-hukumies" in the Commission. It is not that the Cabinet had many scruples about such a trick. It is nothing new. But the British value a principle as they conceive it. They see the danger to them of conceding even a semblance of self-determination to India. If we on our part would value a principle and fight for it we shall do well to recognise the two unmistakable assumptions on which the present scheme is based The first is that India is not a nation with an easily ascertainable will. Even if it is given a chance, an Indian Commission would produce, Mr. MacDonald tells the Commons, only a confused mass of evidence and conflicting claims and not a co-ordinated report. The second assumption is a corollary to the first. It is that Parliament alone has a responsibility to the "Peoples" of India and best understands that responsibility. Again and again it was asserted in Parliament that it would not only not relinquish but would not even share that responsibility with Indians, not only in the final stage of deciding the "reforms" but even in the preliminary stage of recommending them. The "Sunday Times," in approving of the Commission has hinted at only one implication of this assumption when it says: "Our rule in India is a keystone of the whole Imperial structure and could not be loosened without a catastrophe that would reverberate throughout Asia and Europe." The whole of the present scheme is imbued with the spirit of these assumptions and its future work will not fail to be vitiated by their influence. For us to have anything to do with such a scheme will be a self-inflicted insult to our nationhood and its concomitant right of self-determination. To no one has this reading of the situation been more patent than to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. Till the other day he hoped against hope that the British would play the game. They have now unanimously replied that they want to play a different game—a game totally unworthy of those ideals of liberty which Indians of an earlier generation associated with the British democracy. Thoroughly disillusioned, the Pandit calls upon his countrymen "not to go near the Commission" and has already contemplated a more drastic form of Non-Co-operation to be resorted to if Indians' demands are not conceded. The effect of the debate in Parliament on Pandit Malaviya is a measure of its effect on the whole country. If anyone had any doubt about the intensiveness and the extensiveness of the boycott movement, that doubt will have been dispelled by the action of Parliament. The united voice of Parliament in asking India to swallow the insult has done us another good. For some days past some of us fondly believed that the Labour Party at least would respect our rights as a nation and they hung upon that Party for words of encouragement. There was some weakness in that attitude. The Labour Party's betrayal has now thrown us all back on our own resources and efforts. Parliament has unanimously challenged our rights as a nation. It has asked us to prove whether we have a sense of self-respect. With the same unanimity must we take up the challenge and show not only to Britain which mocks us but to the whole world that India's soul is not dead, that India spurns the insult and that she refuses to be in the dock before the Simon jury.

EXCELLENT ADVICE.

In his rousing speech to Indian Labour as President of the eighth session of the All-India Trade Union Congress which began its session at Cawnpore on Saturday, Diwan Chamanlal gave some excellent advice which should be of considerable benefit to the movement of organising Labour. The difficulty, of course, is to secure whole-time workers for such a cause. The scheme which the President of the Cawnpore session unfolded before his audience is ambitious, far-sigoted and thorough. "If the Trade Union movement is to succeed in India," he remarked, "it must start with the organisation of a powerful central executive, which should spread out its tentacles into the provinces and gather the forces of Labour in organised strength under its united control." This will necessitate a very large command of financial resources in the hands of a central body, the individual members of which cannot be expected to devote attention to any other work than that of touring throughout the length and breadth of the country and acquainting themselves with the difficulties and prospects of organising Labour in the various provinces. Dewan Chamanlal pleaded both for men and money and also exhorted the workers to escape the danger of sectional movements with their sectional prejudices. "Sectional unions with sectional politics," he said, "can never succeed under modern industrial conditions." This is quite true, but we expect that for some time to come Indian Labour will have to organise itself in sectional unions although they must not be sectarian unions. The textile workers of Bombay are making a praiseworthy effort, in spite of severe obstacles, to organise themselves into a really solid Central Union, the Indian Railway workers have organised themselves into a Federation, and organisation will take place according to trade and industry. The experience of Mr. Purcell and his colleague, which is now at the service of the All-India Trade Union Congress, should be of inestimable benefit to the leaders of the Indian movement. Diwan Chamanlal did well to impress upon the Conference the need of self-help, to point out how "the only lever they could employ was the lever of strong organisation." No reliance, he remarked rightly, could be placed on any outside agency but that they should depend "only on their own inherent strength." It is this spirit of self-help we desire organised Labour in India to develop. It is this spirit which will enable it to help the national movement by having nothing to do with the Simon Commission, this spirit which will help it to win recognition for its demands, amongst which adult franchise has been very properly placed in the fore-front.

PIN-PRICKS.

The bickerings between Poland and Lithuania which have been going on with hardly any interruption for the last seven years threaten now to be serious. In 1920 a large slice of Lithuania including the important and commercially prosperous town of Vilna was filched away by Poland from Lithuania, Poland's friend. France, looking on this act of spoliation with unused contempt for the little people who are so keen on their independence. The anti-Polish feeling in Lithuania has been ever since gathering momentum. Marshall Pilsudski's strong regime in Poland has created in that country a party bitterly opposed to him, and this dissatisfied section of Polish nationalists look on the Lithuanian claims for the return of its territory with considerable favour. They do not, however, relish the Soviet protestations of sympathy for Lithuania and the Soviet note handed to the Foreign Office at Warsaw showing concern for Lithuania's sovereignty will make Polish sympathisers with the Letts keep aloof at least for a time. Here is a chance for the League of Nations to intervene before the quarrel develops further.

IN FOR TROUBLE.

The return of the British and Indian Expeditionary Force from China was an indication that the Shanghai-landers were convinced that the 'status quo' of internecine strife amongst the Tuchuns out of which the Foreign Powers could secure advantage for themselves had made its welcome return in China. The British Foreign Office was, evidently on the advice of the Shanghai-landers, in a position, therefore, to appease the Pacifists in England by announcing that the troops had been withdrawn. Now comes the news that the Nationalist Foreign Minister, Mr. Wu, has issued a declaration that no agreement purporting to be made by any Chinese authority with any Foreign Government, Corporation or individual without the Nationalist Government's sanction has any validity whatever. He has also declared that there is no reason for the existence of the iniquitous unequal treaties against which China has so long complained. Mr. Wu's attitude will evoke strong support in every portion of China. Peking, Nanking and Hankow are in line with Canton in regard to the abrogation of these treaties and Foreign Powers like Germany and Belgium are ready to fall in with their wishes. It is, indeed, a bad pill for Britain.

HASTY DECISION.

Under Section 129 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, the Government of Bombay have declared that the District Local Board of Sholapur is incompetent to perform the duties imposed upon it. The Government have decided, therefore, to supersede the Board for three years, during which period of punitive discipline imposed upon it the Collector of Sholapur is appointed to exercise all the powers and duties of the Board. In announcing this decision of the lapse back to autocracy from municipal democracy in the case of Sholapur District the Government refer in their resolution to the "chaotic condition" in which the affairs of the Board have fallen and consider that the holding of fresh elections will not achieve the end in view, the end of putting the Board again into proper working order. We are sure the people of Sholapur District repudiate this reading of the case. They were entitled to have the opportunity of a new election. The voters would then have had a chance of listening to the party which demands reform and sending up a better type of representative.

THE SUZERAIN'S ULTIMATUM.

BHARATPUR--PAST AND PRESENT.

(By A KATHIAWADI).

An A. P. message published on Thursday announces that the Government of India have offered the Maharaja of Bharatpur a Commission to enquire into the financial and administrative conditions in Bharatpur State and have requested His Highness to give them an answer within a specified time. The much talked of intervention problem once more then comes to the front, and the people of all Indian States will be anxious to know how the Maharaja decides to face the situation.

JUTES OF JUTLAND.

Bharatpur is a Jat principality of considerable magnitude. The State comprises an area of 1,980 sq. miles, and has a population of 700,000 souls. It has a revenue of 55 lakhs, and is one of the prominent Rajputana States. The tribe of Jats is said to have been originated from the Jutes of Jutland, who according to Freeman, the author of 'Old English History,' founded the first Teutonic Kingdom in England. Migrating from the province of Multan Jats at some remote date settled first somewhere near Amritsar as cultivators. These were the very people who harassed Mahmud of Ghazni in his march from Somnath to Multan. These were the people who were encountered and massacred by Tamerlane on his march from Multan towards Delhi. And these were the people who troubled Babar during his advance through the Punjab in the year 1525. These were people of turbulent character, and the Mughal Emperors had to send repeated expeditions against them.

THE NEW DIGNITY.

In the disruption which followed the death of the Emperor Aurangzeb, Jats saw for themselves the opportunity, and organising under one Chudanam erected petty castles in the villages, the lands of which they cultivated, and soon came to be known as robbers.

Emperor Faruksiyar, in the year 1717, commanded Raja Jaya Sinh of Jaipur to attack these notorious people in their strongholds. Jaya Sinh obeyed; but he was defeated. Then it was that history came to be repeated. Drunk with the wine of victory Chudanam imprisoned his own brother, who afterwards, made his escape, and invoking the aid of Raja Jaya Sinh, induced him to renew the war. Then Jat fought against Jat. The assailants triumphed. Chudanam and his son fled, and Badan Sinh was proclaimed chief of the Jats. He was invested with the new dignity near Diggarh by Jaya Sinh on behalf of the Emperor.

THE REWARD!

Suraj Mahal, the son of Badal Sinh, dispossessed a kinsman named Kaima of the fortress of Bharatpur to make it his capital, in the year 1754. The years that followed were the years of power and plunder and intrigues and murders. Let me leave this period and come to the year 1804 when for the first time did the Jats come in connection with the British. Ranjit Sinh was then the Chief of the Jats. It was because of the timely help rendered by Ranjit Sinh, that Lord Lake won the battle of Laswari. But when in the closing month of the same year—1804—did Ranjit Sinh refuse to join hands with the English against Jasvantrao Holkar, the same Lord Lake marched with his triumphant army against Bharatpur, the capital of Ranjit Sinh!

THE SUZERAIN POWER.

The seige of Bharatpur prolonged. Ranjit Sinh was tired. And on the 17th April 1805 was the treaty signed. But the culmination of the British Suzerainty over the Jat Chiefs reached in the year 1825, when, in order to pacify the internal troubles at Bharatpur did Lord Combermeer order his army to play their cannons on the walls of the fort of Bharatpur. Of course, the English were victorious. The "offender" was imprisoned under British surveillance. The then young prince, Balvant Sinh, was enthroned under the guar-

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CHILI'S FIRM STAND.

FOREIGN INTERESTS CLIMB DOWN.

A LESSON TO INDIA.

(BY K. S. RAMACHANDRA IYER.)

Less than two weeks ago, the writer published some very valuable information in regard to the steps taken by the Chilian Government for the nationalisation of the insurance industry, and how the foreign insurance companies doing business in that tiny Republic tried their level best to thwart this national movement. Since then, the position has become so unfavourable to these foreign companies that it is obvious that they are at last coming to their proper senses.

CHANGE OF FRONT.

Originally, all these foreign companies through their Association in London, entered into a mutual undertaking not to give any re-insurance facilities to the Chilian Government if the latter approached any London Office for the purpose. Evidently, Chilian are patriotic to the core, and the Chilian Government were determined to proceed with the nationalisation of this industry (whether it suited foreign vested interests or not) and the natural result has been that the very (foreign) companies, who at first did not want to co-operate with the Chilian Government, had to change their front. These companies are now asking the Chilian Government to come to some sort of a reasonable arrangement with them.

CHILI'S FINGER IN FOREIGN PIE.

One of the conditions which the Chilian Government imposes upon foreign insurance companies doing business in that country is that such companies should give a portion of every policy issued by them to the new national Chilian Insurance Bank. The proportion has been fixed by the Chilian Government at 20 per cent. In other words under the new regulations promulgated by the Chilian Government, all foreign insurance companies transacting business in that country, are compusorily made to give this portion to the Chilian Government. The foreign companes, of course, object to this condition, but they appear to be quite agreeable to give this percentage, not from every policy, but from every surplus. They also object to this condition being included in the proposed legislation. Even this change of attitude is a great climb down and it conveys an excellent lesson to India (which is so badly required at the present juncture) that in unity alone, there is strength whatever the object may be. Chili has thus shown to the

(Continued on Page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

Aggravating The Insult.

The "Daily News" of London commenting upon the debate on the Parliamentary Commission says that "it is evident that the Government is fully cognisant of the original blunder of excluding Indians and is doing its utmost to mitigate its consequences." India will not be so foolish as to be misled by this Liberal apology for Tory arrogance with which Imperialist Labourites are so thoroughly allied while the only spokesman that Liberals in Parliament put up to speak on the Indian debate showed how very harmonious was the co-operation between Liberals and Conservatives in asking India to pocket the insult. The insult has been, in fact, aggravated because Lord Birkenhead instead of mitigating the consequences" of his "blunder" justifies the line of action he took, gloats over Indian disunity and hopes that Indians can be bamboozled into the belief that the Committee of the Central Legislature whose powers and functions he regards as even more important than that of the Commission will be allowed to play a real and effective part in 'advising" the Simon Seven. But he takes care to add that the "Indian opinion" and "even Indian prejudice" which the Commission will present to Parliament will be tolerated "as long as it does not destroy our scheme." His deputy in the Commons was even more explicit. He declared that all that the Government were doing was "to consult Indians through the Commission." The Birkenhead-Winterton commentaries on how the kick was administered to India should make it plain to every self-respecting Indian that the insult has been aggravated not mitigated.

Baptismal Certificates.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in his betrayal of the cause of India's self-respect laboured to prove in the Commons that after all the Committee of the Central Legislature and the Simon Commission would come to be regarded as having practically equal status. He was concerned, he said, "with the relative status of the Commission which we are going to send out to India and the Commission or Committee by whatever name they call it, for he was not concerned with baptismal certificates." The ex-Premier was, however, very much concerned in his choice of the precise word to indicate what was happening behind the scenes when Lord Birkenhead was buying off Labour allegiance to his scheme. Was it consultation, was it negotiation, or was it merely informal talks which took place? At last Mr. MacDonald hit upon the word negotiation. Baptismal certificates are after all necessary. But he may as well understand that on no account will Indians regard the Committee of the Central Legislature, with the sham powers vouchsafed to it, as an Indian Commission.

The Way Out.

Mr. Lloyd George pointed out a few weeks ago that Europe to-day was more armed than in 1914. With all the tall talk of disarmament and meetings at Geneva to prepare for at least gradual disarmament, the nations of Europe remain mutually distrustful of each other and Great Britain is in this respect the worst sinner of all, because while she remains a strong militarist Power with colossal equipments in land and sea armaments, she is never tired of preaching pacifism—to others. The Labour Party in England sees the truth of the gibe often levelled at the British for their hypocrisy in this respect. In his resolution in the House of Commons deploring the lack of preparation on the part of the Baldwin Governmen for the ensuing Naval Conference at Geneva, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald rightly emphasized the military character of the British delegation to the previous Conference and the Government's refusal to accept the principle of arbitration to promote the scheme of international security. So long as arbitration is refused by the Tories as a healthy and sound remedy for the prevention of war, there can be no check to militarism in any nation.

To The Fore.

It is a welcome sign of the times that women in Western India are very much to the fore in taking a larger and more concrete interest in all the movements which contribute towards the acceleration of India's nation-building activities. In Western India and in Madras, except among Muslims, we are spared the hardships of the Purdah and all its attendant difficulties in promoting women's interests whether in education or social reform. Bombay women have taken a step further in advancing their cause by holding a conference in this city with Miss Chattopadhyaya in the chair. As an educationist and as an experienced worker in the many activities which now claim the attention of Indian women, she did well in her address to stress the importance of the "one and real problem" to-day before them, the problem of primary education, the problem of studying the ways and means "whereby the educational system will be based on the foundation of the spirit." Such a study requires a considerable revision of the educational methods in vogue now.

"STATESMAN" FOR R. T. CONFERENCE.

NEGATION OF PARTNERSHIP PRINCIPLE

MR. JINNA'S MASTERLY RETORT

CONGRESS PRESIDENT ON MASS ORGANISATION.

ALL INDIA HARTAL SUGGESTED

CALCUTTA, Nov. 27.

Reverting to the Debates in the Parliament on the Indian Statutory Commission and referring to the status and function of the Joint Committee of the Central Legislature, which, the paper thinks, all Government spokesmen left shrouded in vague language, "The Statesman" declares that "a Joint Committee of the Assembly and the Council of State, and Provincial Committees of the Legislative Councils will not feel overburdened with responsibility, when they are told that their advice can be considered and accepted or rejected by the Commission, and in any case, such responsibility at there is, will be far too widely spread. All through these discussions, there is perpetual confusion between two distinct ideas, the Commission idea and the Conference idea. An ordinary Commission hears witnesses, and on the evidence, draws up recommendations which it submits to the British Government and Parliament. The resulting statute is law for India. It is a gift, and may possibly be a quixotically generous one, but however generous or even extreme it may be, the goodwill and cooperation of the Indian legislatures are in no way secured for it. That was the way in which Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montagu who were themselves the equivalent of a Royal Commission, set to work, and the result was Non-co-operation. The tendency to repeat the procedure of the Montagu-Chelmsford Act is evidently strong amongst all parties at home."

PLEA FOR ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

The paper adds: "On the status of the Joint Committee of the Indian Legislature hangs the whole future. There is much to be said for a purely Parliamentary Commission, provided the position is satisfactorily defined. Parliament and the Government of the day are, of course, sovereign, but if the Commission, when it comes to India, will frankly adopt the Round Table Conference idea, and make it plain that unanimity is the condition of advance, and that the Joint Committee has therefore full responsibility for deciding whether there shall be recommendations or not, then we should get down to facts. Conferences do not make minority Reports. They select points on which they can at the end of the day come to some agreement, and they leave the others alone. That is the League of Nations way, and it is the only practicable way. Let the members of the Joint Committee accompany the Parliamentary Commission when it confers with Provincial Committees, and then let them hold final sittings to procure a scheme in agreement as far as possible with the Parliamentary Commission. Let the Parliamentary Commission then recommend only those points on which the Joint Committee and itself are in agreement." The paper concludes with the observation that the invitation to issue a separate report, though well-meant, is disastrous. Without the compulsion of responsibility, there never will be agreement or the facing of facts, and without the facing of facts, there can be no case for gifts from Parliament."—A.P.

NEGATION OF PARTNERSHIP PRINCIPLE

MR JINNAH HITS BACK

BOMBAY, Nov. 27.

After examining Lord Birkenhead's speech in the House of Lords Mr. Jinnah in a statement to the Associated Press declares:—

"For these reasons amongst others India cannot participate in this policy and share in the work of the Commission in any form or at any stage, because it is a complete negation of India's status as partner, which has been so repeatedly acknowledged by British statesmen."

"After the announcement by the Secretary of State for India of what he called the "Imperial Proposals," in reply to the strong opposition he appealed to India not to pass judgment until he placed his reasons in support of the Commission and its programme of work. I have carefully read his Lordship's speech and the debate that took place in the House of Lords and the Commons.

ENGLISHMAN'S HISTORY OF INDIA.

"Lord Birkenhead has relied upon the history of India written by his ancestors and founded conclusions which are opposed to the present conditions in India, and derived satisfaction by calling them logical If he has convinced the British people and Parliament that India is a museum of differing communities and interests and that she is seething with warring factions, then India's case for responsible government stands condemned. And what is the good of going through the farce of appointing a Parliamentary Commission by a Cabinet, whose spokesman has summed up the position of India and condemned it in advance? If Lord Birkenhead, in selecting the personnel of the Commission had to consider the conflicting schools of thought in England regarding India's advance and had to secure two members of the Tory Party, one member of the Liberal Party and two members of the Labour Party and two representing the blue blood of England, what wonder is there that we may also require a few men to represent a vast country like India and the various interests concerned? But if it is suggested that India cannot produce a few men who will command the confidence of their countrymen, then it is the grossest misrepresentation and the gravest wrong done to her by the Secretary of State for India, who professes sincerity and a desire to help India.

"WE WILL TAKE DECISION."

The underlying idea is the arrogant assertion of the principle that Indians can not be allowed to share in the responsibility or in the decisions that are taken concerning the future constitution of India. And, says Lord Birkenhead, so long as that central principle is maintained intact he does not mind what else the Commission may do. This is what he says: 'If without a destruction of our central scheme from which we do not intend to depart the noble Lords can suggest any method in which I can make it even plainer that our purpose is not to effront Indian opinion but rather to conciliate and make it friendly to us, it shall most deeply be considered.' But, this central scheme, which is a Fait Accompli, is the cause of our grievance and involves the humiliation of India.

CHELMSFORD DID NOT COME UP TO THE SCRATCH.

"Lord Birkenhead resorted to a legal argument and resurrected what was in the head of Mr. Montague through his surviving colleague, Lord Chelmsford. He says. 'I have no doubt whatever, speaking as a constitutional lawyer, that the framers of the original and determining Act when they spoke of a Commission contemplated a Parliamentary Commission. It is true that they did not so state in the terms, but I drew the inference that they did not so state it because they thought it so obvious. I observe Lord Chelmsford in the House. I am not entitled, unless he thinks it proper to contribute it, to ask his opinion, but I should be greatly astonished if he is not prepared to state at the time when the Commission was contemplated in the governing Act." There was no other idea but that it should be entirely Parliamentary." But Lord Chelmsford did not quite come up to the scratch.

"It was not very long ago that Lord Birkenhead himself, if I remember rightly, stated that the best brains of the Empire would be called upon to compose the Statutory Commission under the Government of India Act, when such a commission was appointed. Now, let us consider what this Commission will do under Section 84-A of the governing act, because the resolution merely says—and we can only go by the terms of the resolution—that this house concurs in the submission of the following persons, namely, Sir John Simon, Viscount Burnham, Lord Stretheona and Mr. Cadogan, Mr. Walsh, Col. Lane-Fox and Major Attlee, to act as a Commis-

(Continued on next page).

FEDERATION OF WHITES

INDIAN INTERESTS JEOPARDISED.

EUROPEANS TO REPRESENT AFRICAN NATIVES.

NAIROBI, (By Mail).

The simultaneous arrival of Mr. R. B. Ewbank, C.I.E., I.C.S., one of the members of the Deputation of the Government of India sent to assist the Indian community to prepare their case for submission to the Hilton Young Commission in response to the demand of the Indian Legislative Assembly with the appointment of Mr U. K. Oza as special Organising Officer of the Congress has revivified political life in Kenya. A few days ago, the prospects of holding a special session of the Congress seemed very remote. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu had not even replied and Sir Purshotamdas had refused to come over to preside. Mr. Oza entered on his duties on the 26th October. Mr. Ewbank arrived in Mombasa on the 4th November. The Congress at once decided to welcome Mr. Ewbank, and promptly sent him a radiogram on the 2nd instant to that effect. An unofficial Conference of Indian Associations in East Africa has been called to meet on the 26th and 27th November where the whole question of Federation of East African territories will be fully discussed and the attitude of the Indian community will be determined. Mr. Ewbank is now in Nairobi, and is having prolonged consultations with the Executives of the Indian Association and the Congress. As soon as these preliminary discussions are over, and Kunwar Maharaj Singh, the other delegate has arrived. Mr. Oza hopes to issue a memorandum in order to serve as a basis of consideration and discussion by the District Indian Associations. The session of the Congress meets on Saturday the 24th and Sunday the 25th December and Mr. Tyabali, Bar-at-law of Zanzibar has been elected to preside.

EUROPEAN DEMAND.

The Convention of Associations, the mouth-piece of the European community led by Lord Delamere has issued the preliminary memorandum this morning. The demands set forth are briefly:—

1. Unofficial elected European majority both in the Kenya and the Federal Legislatures.

2. Refusal to concede a democratic principle of representation to the Native community.

3. Representation of the Native interests on local and Federal legislatures exclusively by nominated European members.

4. Nairobi to be the capital of the Federation.

5. The High Commissioner to be the Governor of Kenya also for the time being.

Increase in the Indian representation has not been contemplated in the memorandum.

The demands are simply preposterous and the Indian community is unable to find a single point of agreement.

INDIAN CLAIMS.

The Indian demands are likely to be as follows:—

No Federation as the past history of the Whites does not justify entrusting material powers into their hands as it is too early; as Uganda and Tanganiyika are governed on altogether different lines from Kenya and will deteriorate by contact with Kenya.

If at all Federation is imposed on us, we shall demand a strong federal government with certain safe-guards inserted in the constitution, removal of communal franchise, a nominated federal legislature with equal number of Indian and European members and association on a basis of equality in the trusteeship of the natives. —Free Press.

A STUDIED INSULT

B. N R. AGENT'S COMMUNIQUE.

MR ANDREWS ON KHARAGPUR DISPUTE

CAWNPORE, Nov. 27.

Questioned about the result of the deliberations concerning the Kharagpur Labour Dispute at the meeting of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation, Mr. C. F. Andrews stated that although it was not unrecognised that some progress had been made in the recent negotiations, nevertheless, what the Agent had termed an act of grace with regard to the outstanding issue of lockout pay had been so ungraciously offered that it appeared impossible for them to accept it in its present form without deep humiliation. Special objection was taken to such phrases as "subsistence allowance" and also to the attached condition that no pay should be given, until after two months' good behaviour. These and other similar points in the Agent's communication were bitterly resented by the Railwaymen and workmen generally, as a studied and deliberate attempt to humiliate and insult them, and therefore such expressions needed to be withdrawn. A strong and representative deputation had been appointed by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation to interview the Government of India and the Railway Board, and cables had already been sent to England where the struggle was being watched very anxiously.

RAILWAY MEMBER TO BE INTERVIEWED AGAIN

CAWNPORE, Nov. 27.

At the Subjects Committee meeting of the Trade Union Congress this morning resolutions were approved favouring complete boycott of the Statutory Commission, condemning Miss Mayo's book, and characterising the book as a slanderous libel on the nation. A resolution urging the Kharagpur workers to stand by the action of the Bengal Nagpur Labour Union and electing Mr. Andrews, Mr. N. M. Joshi and Mr. Giri to interview the Railway Member again regarding the humiliating terms offered by the Agent was also passed.—A. P.

"UNABASHED HYPOCRISY"

PT. MALAVIYA ON BIRKENHEAD'S STATEMENT.

"SHOW EQUAL DETERMINATION IN BOYCOTT".

PUNDITJI'S APPEAL TO LEADERS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26.

Pundit Malaviya, writing again on the Statutory Commission on the Reforms, urges that "Lord Birkenhead having declined to appoint Indians on the Commission, let Indians show equal determination not to go near the Commission." The Pundit characterises Lord Birkenhead's remarks regarding the depressed classes as "unabashed hypocrisy." If Lord Birkenhead had really wanted to appoint a member of that class on the Commission, no Indian would have objected to it. If he had honestly selected six Indians, the whole Indian community would have been satisfied. The Pundit suggests a meeting of twenty-five leaders of all parties on the 15th December at Allahabad or any other central place to consider the question of making the Congress fully representative, and draw up a constitution for presentation to Parliament for enactment, failing which the Congress should advise the people on the question of resort to an extreme form of non-co-operation, namely, the non-payment of taxes and the complete boycott of British goods. He suggests that these proposals should be finally drawn up at a special session of the Congress in February in Delhi, and that all members of the legislatures should become members of the Congress.—A.P.

IGNORANCE, ALLY OF BUREAUCRACY

MARDY JONES' PLEA FOR MASS EDUCATION

COMRADELY GREETINGS FROM B. T. U. CONGRESS

LABOUR CONSTITUTION TO BE DRAFTED

CAWNPORE, Nov. 27.

The All-India Trade Union Congress resumed its session this afternoon at 2 p.m. Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad moved:

"(a) This Congress fully supports the Central Council of the B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union in their attitude they have taken up in their fight with the Railway Administration, and offers its wholehearted co-operation in whatever action they may hereafter take.

"(b) This Congress emphatically protests the tone of the communique issued by the Agent of the Bengal Nagpur Railway on the 23rd November, and considers it to be positively humiliating and calculated to hamper the progress of negotiations for an honourable settlement."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. B. D. Mistri, and supported by Mr. Daud and Dr. Bishwanath Mukherji. It was passed unanimously.

COMRADELY GREETINGS.

Mr. Purcell, M.P., then addressed the Trade Union Congress at the request of the President; Mr. Purcell said:

"On behalf of the British Trade Union Congress, I bring you comradely and fraternal greetings from the Trade Unions and millions of organised workers of Britain. I can assure you that those organised workers are watching the development of trade unionism in India with the keenest interest and the closest attention, and that they wish you the greatest success in your endeavours to improve the position of the workers and to build up a powerful Trade Union movement in this great Empire of India. I am well aware of the trials you must undergo and the difficulties you must meet with in the course of your trade union work. I know what dogged patience, courage, and exceptional organising ability are required in the exceptional circumstances under which you must be working on behalf of trade unionism. I want to tell you that what you have done and are doing is greatly and also increasingly appreciated by active men and women in the British Trade Union movement, and that the presence here of myself and my colleague, Mr. Joseph Hallsworth, is at the express desire of the delegates to the Edinburgh session of the Trade Union Congress, who were anxious that we should give you all the encouragement and assistance that we could. The workers of Britain desire to effect the closest fraternal relationships with the workers of India. They have sent us to voice their sympathy with the Indian workers in their struggles and to establish the closest possible organisational contracts.

TYRANNY OF SAME MASTERS.

Within recent years, there has been developing in the British movement deeper knowledge of Indian affairs and part of our task is to acquire all the information concerning the Indian workers and of Indian trade unionism that we can, and make it known to the British movement on our return to Britain. The workers of Britain feel that they have much in common with the workers here, and it is the business of our delegation, it is our duty, to do whatever is possible to relate, to link up, to co-ordinate this trade union movement with the British trade union movement. We ought to be one great united movement. The employing class of Britain is to a large extent the employing class in India. It is regrettable that the older trade union movement of Britain did not appreciate that long ago. Had we done so, no doubt, we would have been much more successful in our negotiations and dealings with employers particularly in those industries which ramify in Britain and India such as the textile and jute industries. Many British firms have industrial undertakings here. British interests exercise a large share of control over Indian iron and steel works and factories, workshops, mines etc. British financial interests are tremendously strong here and the British Government, the leading organ at this moment for expressing the will of the employing class, exercises imperial dominion over this vast country.—A. P.

ECONOMIC SALVATION

The workers of Britain were sadly misinformed as to the real state of Indian affairs. The delegation of which he was a member also desired to dispel some of the illusions of Indian workers about Trade Unionism. He advised young Indians desiring to serve their country to enter the promising field of Indian Trade Union activities. Continuing Mr. Purcell observed that in India, the labourer worked twice as long as their fellow-workers in Britain and yet they received very low wages. The duty of the Indian Trade Union Congress was to ameliorate conditions of Indian labour by every possible method working for increased wages, shorter hours, better housing conditions etc.

Proceeding Mr. Purcell said that India which was one of the most rich countries contained millions of poor people. The Indian Trade Union Congress should aim at helping every worker within its fold. He was confident that ultimately freedom of India and its economic salvation would be achieved by well organised labour.

Mr. Hallsworth another delegate said until workers became sufficiently educated and conscious of their rights, amelioration of their condition was not possible. He said their delegation wanted to establish real and lasting connections between Britain and India for which he promised all possible help.

Mr. Mardy Jones in the course of forceful speech observed that lack of education was an important factor that helped British to rule in India. He emphasise the need for the Trade Union Congress to undertake the education of masses and to make them conscious of their rights.—Free Press.

CAWNPORE, Nov. 26.

The Trade Union Congress began its session at 6 this evening. Among those present were Mr. Mardy Jones, Mr. Purcell, Mr. Halsworth of the British Trade Union Congress, Messrs. Philip Spratt, N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., V. V. Giri, Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad, and C. F. Andrews. Further fraternal greetings were read by Mr. Joshi, the General Secretary, from the Communist Party of Great Britain, the Executive of the International Federation of Trade Union Congress, Amsterdam, the Political Secretary of the Independent Labour Party, the Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions, Mrs. Besant, and many Indian Labour leaders.

CONDITION OF LABOUR IN CAWNPORE.

Mr. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi, M.L.C., Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his welcome address, said that though the greatness of the city of Cawnpore was due to the labourers, their condition was extremely unsatisfactory. He invited the distinguished visitors to pay visits to the homes of the labourers, which, he said would not, in Europe, be considered fit for even brutes to live in. Child mortality and mortality from tuberculosis were very high in the Province. The Municipal Board took little interest in the Labour questions. Labour representation on the Board was nominal, as the representative was nominated and not elected, and was practically indifferent to the welfare of labourers. Neither had they any representation in the Provincial Council. The Government had expressed their inability to keep an account of the extent of unemployment. A request for better housing condition for labourers met with the answer that unless a scheme was put forward, nothing could be said. The Improvement Trust was also not as sympathetic as it should be.

MILITARY POLICE FOR WORKERS' ORGANISATION.

The Government, he alleged, was disposed to be antagonistic towards the Labour movement, and its workers were the objects of the special attention of the Police. He asserted that the proposed military police in the Province was aimed at the Workers' and Peasants' Organisation.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT'S OBJECTION.

After Mr. Chamanlal had delivered his presidential address, the General Secretary's report, as approved by the Execu-

(Continued on next page).

"MR. LLOYD GEORGE" OF INDIA.

TRIBUTE TO PANDIT MOTILAL.

LAUNCHING CEREMONY OF S.S. "JALADUTHA"

GLASGOW, Nov. 26.

For a third time in the course of the year, a distinguished and representative gathering was present at the ship yard of the well-known firm of shipbuilders Messrs. Lithgows Ltd., to witness the launching ceremony of s.s. "Jaladuta" which is the third of the new vessels built to the order of Messrs. the Scindia Steam Navigation Company. The launening took place in the Kingster Shipyard.

In inviting Pandit Motilal Nehru to perform the launching ceremony, Sir John Biles emphasised the honour done by Panditji to the Scindia Company and the builders by gracing the occasion with his presence. They all knew him as the leader of the Swarajya Party, and therefore in Indian public life of the same standing as that of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Baldwin in this country.

Pandit Motilal Nehru was accompanied by Pandit and Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru and Miss Nehru. The launching ceremony was performed in accordance with eastern customs. At 12-30, fixed as auspicious hour. Pandit Motilal Nehru accompanied by Sir John Biles, Mr. H. E. Verner of Meshrs. De Vitt Moore Ltd., Mr. John Muirhead of Jackman and Pritchard and others walked up first on the ship drew the Swastike mark, placed red kunkumar paint on the coconut threw kunkuma rice, walked down, broke the cocanut on the steamer and named her with the words: I name you "Jaladuta" May you carry the message of India throughout the world and help in making India prosperous. Iwish you a prosperous career.

The weather which was throughout cloudy cleared into fair weather broke into sunshine just at the time of launching and became cloudy again after the ceremony was over.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S SPEECH.

In performing the launching ceremony, Pandit Motilal Nehru said.—

"I must express my gratitude to the Directors of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Ltd., for doing me the honour of inviting me to launch this,—their third ship. I am equally greatful to the great firm of builders who have brought the ship into existence for the very warm welcome they have accorded to me and my family. This is as you have been told the third and last ship which has been built by this great firm (Messrs. Litngows Ltd.) for the Scindia Company. The first ship 'Jalabala" was launched by my friend and co-worker the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel. The second ship S.S. "Jalaveera" was launched on October last by Dr. Paranjpye. I have just had the honour of launching the third ship. I wish, it was not the last of the present contract .My distinguished predecessors in launching in their addresses made available to me have dwelt at some length on the past shipping success of India, how they came to end and what were the difficulties facing India in the past and what are the difficulties which she has to meet in the new development of her Mercantile Marine. I do not wish to travel the same ground, firstly. because all the material facts have been stated by them, and secondly because, it is not for me to refer to these matters now, when I have to speak about them on another occasion and on another platform.

This is an occasion for mutual congratulation all round. I do not wish to strike a jarring note. At the same time, when I dwell on the work done by the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, I cannot avoid referring to difficulties they met with, because it is only when you have a clear conception of these difficulties you can form an adequate idea of the tremendous energy and persistence that they have brought to bear on their work. As you know, it is not the fault of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company that the present order is confined to three ships only. It is due to circumstance which I need not detail here that the Scindia Company were more or less compelled to restrict their order to three ships. While I fully endorse the hope which has been expressed that the Scindia Company may put larger orders in the hands of this great firm (Lithgows Ltd.) in the near future, I cannot decieve myself into thinking it easy for the Scindia Company to do so in the present circumstances.

STOP THE RATE BILL.

Two things are essentially necessary for the organisation and development of a mercantile marine of a country. First is the ability of the country to man the ships with officers of its own nation. The second is freedom to do as they like in their own waters. India is handicapped in both these respects. I am not referring to the actual building of ships which is also necessary. I am looking to the immediate future. I feel, we shall feel that we have attained a great measure of success, if we can at the earliest opportunity lessen if not altogether stop the tremendous rate bill which our country has to pay year after year. I understand it amounts to something like forty to fifty millions. To lessen, if not stop the rate bill, is our first concern. We have to make an effort to retain all that money in our own country.

NO DEARTH OF MEN.

To build ships, however, much India may have succeeded in the past, it seems to me at present a far cry. In the first place, whatever skill was in India doeh not exist now, and the progress made in the art of ship building since then, make it necessary that a country keep abreast from time to time in new inventions and new departures made in that sphere. India had no opportunity to do that. India, you know, has all resources in men and money. If she cannot man her very poor mercentile craft, it is not her fault again. We have read in the speech of Mr. Narottam Morarjee at the last meeting of the Scindia Company the applications are pouring from young lads —very capable young lads,—for training as Deck Officers, but that there is no room for them, and there is no other available company which could employ them. So there is no dearth of men. For material, you all know what wealth of India is in materials. Remember this, that when old shipbuilding was confined to ships of timber built ships, India did large share of shipbuilding. Now the timber vessels are no good. Indian resource in steel is unlimited, but as I said, while I shall be glad that my own country should build these ships, I do not grudge the great firm of Lithgows Ltd., or other great firms of this country the privilege of building them and enabling us to get over other difficulties.

PATRIOTISM ON BOTHSIDES.

I am very pleased to hear that the relations between the builders and the owners have been best. In fact, I could see myself that without being told. I must therefore congratulate both companies,—the great firm of builders for the successful termination of contract into which both entered for reasons more patriotic than commercial. We have been told that the patriotic side of the builders is that they accepted the contract at a financial sacrifice in order to provide for their men, I can say with authority that the Scindia Company have most patriotically adhered to their business at considerable financial sacrifice for years past. It is only recently I am told that they have been able to declare a divided. So patriotic element is not wanting on either side, and I hope that with local patriotism there, may develop in due course of iime as cordinal relations between builders and owners may grow between other builders and Indian owners. I hope that a wider patriotism will come into existence and then it will not only be the outlook of builders to make profitable bargains and for owners to get as much out of builders as possible, but also to see that their respective countries profit by these contracts. I have to thank the Scindia Steam Navigation Company specially associating with them the names of Mr. Narottam Morarjee and Sir Lallubhai Samaldas and also to express my thanks again to Messrs. Lithgows Ltd. who have given us this very enjoyable morning. Let me again wish "Jaladuta" which means "Water Messenger" a successful career and let me again wish her to carry a message of goodwill of India to all the countries of the world.

S. S. "Jaladuta" is a vessel 8,000 tons deadweight. The vessel is built to Lloyd's higest class of poop bridge and forecastle type. The principal dimensions are: Length Overall 400 feet; breadth extreme 52 feet; depth moulded 30 1|2 feet. The vessel is intended principally for service in Indian ocean and around the coast of India. The vessel is a high class cargo carrier of the most up-to-date type and is adequately equipped to ensure rapid and economical handling of bulk cargoes. The vessel has large water ballast capacity and special attention is paid to hold ventilation from the point of view of the owners of the trade. The propelling machinery consists of a set triple expansion reciprocating engines of the inverted type designed and manufactured by Messrs. Jon G. Kincaid and Co. Ltd., Greenock having cylinders 26 inches by 42 inches by 70 inches by 48 inches stroke supplied with steam of 180 lbs. pressure.

In designing and supervising the vessel, the owners had the advice of Sir J. H. Biles and Co. of London and Glasgow in addition to their consulting enginees Messrs Pritchard and Jackman London and their London Agents Messrs. Devitt and Moore Ltd., while Captain Mookerjee, the Company's marine superintendent also personally supervised the work of construction.—Free Press. (Beam Service.)

"STATESMAN" FOR R. T. CONFERENCE

(Continued from previous page).

sion for the purpose of Section 84-A of the Government of India Act.' It is most extraordinary that each one of the speakers who took part in the debate conjured up a picture of his own as to what this Commission will do and is capable of doing. But we know what the statute lays down as their terms of reference.

ACTUAL WORDS OF STATUTE.

Here I may quote the words of the Statute: (1) The persons whose names are so submitted if approved by His Majesty, shall be a Commission for the purpose of enquiring into the working of the system of Government, growth of education and the development of representative institutions in British India and matters connected therewith, and the Commission shall report as to whether and to what extent it is desirable to establish the principle of responsible Government or to extend modify or restrict the degree of responsible Government then existing therein, including the question whether the establishment of second chambers of the local legislatures is or is not desirable. (2) The Commission shall also enquire into and report on any other matter affecting British India and the provinces which may be refered to the Commision by His Majesty. There is no such reference in the present proposals under this part of the section.

CHARACTER OF COMMISION.

"With great deference to those who took part in the debate in the two Houses of parliament, I ask, is it possible that the function given to the committee of the Central Legislature to offer criticism and objections in consultation with the Parliamentary Committee would lead to any good results, and is it expected that any substantial modifications or amendments could be made in the recommendations of a commission of the calibre and integrity, for which they have received so eloquent a certificate not only from the Secretary of State for India but from all parties in both the Houses of Parliament, a Commission which is described as thoroughly impartial and one whose integrity cannot be questioned and who will judge according to the standard known to Parliament and whose recommendations Parliament will consider instinctively their own when they make their report?

JINNAH'S SEARCHING QUESTIONS.

"One word about Lord Reading. He condemns all the politicians because at one time or other they had been parties to formulating proposals towards further advance in the constitution of India. Does he mean to suggest that the members of the Commission appointed have no views with regard to the future constitution for India? Some of them actually happened to be members of the Cabinet when the Muddiman Committee was appointed. And have these members given any guarantee that they will be unanimous in their report? Lord Birkenhead, at any rate, makes it clear as to what his real object is in having this Commission and what is expected of it. He says: 'There may not be a unanimous report now by this Commission. 'But at any rate we shall have a report which proceeds upon the same general point of view and principle.' I ask what does he mean by 'general point of view and principle." Has the personnel of this Commission already formed their opinion on the "general point of view" and decided upon the 'principle'? What are they?

His Lordship did not make it clear. It follows, therefore, that they will only look for details to support the 'general point of view and principle' which are already determined by them without the aid of any accredited Indian representative who could help them in collecting materials and evidence or shake them with regard to their 'A Priori' 'general point of view and principle' to which they are committed already.

For these reasons amongst others, India cannot participate in this policy and share in the work of the Commission in any form or at any stage, because it is a complete negation of India's status as partner, which has been so repeatedly acknowledged by British statesmen.'

MADURA, Nov. 26.

In a special interview to the Free Press of India regarding Lord Birkenhead's performance in the House of Lords, Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Indian National Congress, said:—

"With every disposition to be fair I must say I have no doubt in my mind, and I do not think for a moment any reasonable man would have any doubt in his mind, that the Secretary of State's statement in the Lords dots the "I's" and crosses the "T's" of the Viceroy's statement. For one thing it is quite plain that India's right to self-determination is altogether and unambiguously ruled out. It is equally plain that an exceptionally intelligent and independent jury was deliberately constituted by Lord Birkenhead for the purpose of putting Indians in their places. Indians are to say before the Commission these are our suggestions. They have no voice whatsoever in the final shaping of the recommendations of the Commission. Elaborations or reasons given for not appointing Indians on the Commission show that the case has already been prejudged. The jury may be exceptionally intelligent but as against India it will be certainly independent but of Indian opinion.

TO EXTINGUISH FIRE OF SWARAJ IN INDIA.

It is hypocritical to claim that there are no commitments when as a matter of fact the Government is committed to a particular policy. No useful purpose will be served by analysing Lord Birkenhead's speech. I do not suppose that after the speech any patriotic or self-respecting Indian or any one who desires equal treatment can have anything to do with the Commission. Just as I expected the Labour Party has fully agreed to it. Nobody can be under a delusion that the Select Committee can present a report along with the Commission nor for the matter of that a separate report that is expressly stated. All parties in England have agreed in endeavouring to extinguish finally the fire of Swaraj in India. We have therefore to rely upon ourselves and to see that the boycott as already agreed upon is carried out in a most effective and triumphant fashion .We must neither vote for nor sit on the Select Committee, nor give evidence, oral or written, before the Commission.

OBSERVE HARTAL WHEN COMMISSION ARRIVES.

We must see that Select Committees are not constituted and we must also persuade our friends neither to give nor attend parties given to the members of the Commission. On the day the members of the Commission arrive in India there should be an all-India hartal which should be carried in a resounding fashion and wherever the Commission, the city should observe hartal completely. During the time the Commission is in India we must persuade our friends not to express any views in the press except to make the boycott successful or to make suggestions.

DRASTIC REVISION IN CONGRESS POLICY NEEDED.

The four years' experience of the work in the Councils and Assembly demands that there should be a drastic révision of the programme and policy of the Congress. In what direction it shoul dbe may be a matter for difference of opinion but I have no doubt that the present policy of the Congress regarding the Councils though put through brilliantly has not resulted in success I fear it has been a failure in so far as specile Swaraj purpose is concerned. Lord Birkenhead hurls his thunderbolts and denies our right to self-determination and mocks and insults us. All schools of Indian opinion are summarily dismissed and biased and incompetent and in a passage full of irony and hidden purpose, Lord Birkenhead shows how it was impossible to give seats to Indians or the Commission because there are Hindus and Muslims, Brahmins and non-Brahmins, Sikhs and Christians and so forth. After this final answer of the Government if the Congress and the country do not change their mentality and stand for an unconcealed, uncamouflaged and stern policy against Government there can be no hope of any other occasion on which we could unite and make our will really supreme.

ORGANISE MASS MOVEMENT SUCCESSFULLY

If our party organisations are really to serve the purposes of fight for Swaraj we have to see that they are not honeycombed with personal ambitions and rivalries. The attempt to organise parties partly on the basis of ambitions and partly on the basis of Swaraj patriotism hat not zeen signally successful. Fresh mandates are therefore required from the Congress in the direction of lessening the scope for ambitions and increasing essential purpose in the Congress, namely to win Swaraj. It is ridiculous to assert as has been asserted by so-called Congressmen who are ambitious for themselves that the principle object of the Congress is to capture places of power under bureaucracy. Unless the Congress organisations are reformed and strengthened there will be little chance of a mass movement being organised and led successfully. Let us remember always that a mass movement is a force behind the political parties in the Councils and Assembly.—Free Press.

DO NOT MODIFY OPPOSITION

PT. MOTILAL NEHRU ON COMMONS DEBATE.

MADRAS, Nov. 27.

The London correspondent of "The Hindu" cables that Pandit Motilal Nehru, leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly, was present during greater part of the debate on India in the House of Commons. The Pandit says that while appreciating the tone of the Prime Minister's speech nothing said for either side in the House alters his opinion that the appointment of the Parliamentary Commission is a denial of India's fundamental right to determine her own future and constitution, and he sees no reason to modify the Indian opposition to the scheme as a whole. The assurances given he adds do not affect the unequal status of the proposed Committee of the Indian Legislature.—Free Press.

CHILI'S FIRM STAND

(Continued from Page 6.)

world at large that she can be as hot as that article bearing her own name! The immediate result, of course, has been that the original undertaking entered by foreign insurance companies not to accept Chilian Government business, has been cancelled.

ARE WE GOING TO SLEEP?

The above particular may ,perhaps, sound a little technical to the average non-insurance man, but the position in a nutshell is this. Although the foreign companies were up in arms against any nationalisation of insurance in Chili, that is to say, Chilian people helping their own national concerns and Chilian Government helping its own industry, they have brought to realise even within such a short time that however, powerful and aggressive they may be in their own country and with subject nations they cannot thwart with impunity the aspirations of any country or people if the latter are determined to nationalise their own industry. All credit, therefore, must go to these patriotic people and their Government for standing together as one man in this national crisis against the common foe, foreign vested interests.

FOLLOW CHILI.

This should be a great lesson to India, especially at a time when these interests are very active and are moving heaven and earth in thwarting everything favourable to people of this country. It is unfortunately too true that all the help that this country has to get to-day, has to come from its own people—the Government being alien in thought, unsympathetic in sentiment and absolutely callous to the interests of the people. We, therefore, earnestly appeal to all our people to stand together and support everything pertaining to India, and if this is done in right earnest, nationalisation of industries would soon become a reality.

IGNORANCE, ALLY OF BUREAUCRACY.

(Continued from previous page.)

tive Council, was adopted. It stated that two new unions were affiliated during the year, and two affiliated unions had withdrawn affiliation on account of the Postal Department's objection to affiliation. New applications have been received from five unions for affiliation. No meeting of the Executive Council was held during the year, but business was transacted by means of eighteen circulars issued to affiliated unions and to members of the Executive Council. The report complains that only 33 out of 58 affiliated unions. supplied information to the General Secretary as regards their membership, finance and other details. The report makes mention of the Kharagpur Strike and the strikes of the petroleum workers and workers of the P.W.D. department in Madras, and the textile workers of Coimbatore, Pulgaon and Bombay.

DEFECTS OF MINES ACT.

The General Secretary has not been able to secure information about the Trade Unions so far registered under the Trade Union Act. As regards the Indian Mines Act, the report complains that the maximum daily hours of work has been fixed at the very high figure of twelve hours. It regrets the postponement of the consideration by the Government of India of the recommendations and conventions passed at the ninth session of the International Labour Conference. It mentions the proposal for introduction by Mr. Joshi in the Legislative Assembly of a Bill to free from criminal liability unregistered trade unions or any group of two or more persons acting in furtherance of trade disputes. It regrets that the efforts at legislation to secure the franchise for municipal elections to workers residing in Bombay City should have failed, and that the Bombay Legislative Council should not have passed an amendment for giving representation to workers on the Bombay University Senate. The report states that no efforts have been made by the Government to remedy serious Labour grievances such as unemployment, illiteracy, and the grievances of railwaymen.—A. P.

REVISE THE TERMS.

RAILWAYMEN CONVENTION'S DEMAND.

CAWNPORE, Nov. 27.

The fourth session of the All-India Railwaymen's Convention concluded last night after it had adopted the following resolution:—

That in view of the fact that the terms in the communique dated the 23rd instant by the Agent of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company are unsatisfactory and in certain respects humiliating, this Convention appoints a committee consisting of Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., Mr. C. F. Andrews, Rai Sahib Chandrika Prasad, Dewan Chaman Lall, M.L.A., and Mr. V. V. Giri, Bar-at-Law to approach the Government of India and the Railway Board for a revision of the terms.—Free Press.

OUTLAWING WAR

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE ANXIOUS TO DISCUSS PROPOSALS

IS A TREATY POSSIBLE?

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Washington.—That President Coolidge is anxious to discuss with World Powers the proposals for outlawing war, is disclosed by the Whitehouse Spokesman. The President is of the opinion that while the Constitution of the United States presents a serious difficulty in the way of a binding treaty, since the responsibility for declaring the War, rests on the Congress and cannot be taken from the Congress by a treaty. Nevertheless a treaty is possible expressing the declaration of the policy Mr. Coolidge indicated the desire to engage in conversations with other nations individually in the belief that considerable good would come by focussing public attention on the subject.—Reuter's Special.

NO MORE MAILED FIST

ANTI-WAR CAMPAIGN

LONDON, Nov. 10, (By Mail).

"The last war was a criminal holocaust. It gave to a few promotion, peerages and plunder. It was a profiteers' paradise, a nation's grave yard, and it left our nation weaker, poorer and starving," said Mr. Ben Turner, Chairman of the Trades Union Congress, in a striking speech he delivered at the annual Conference of the No-More-War Movement at York. "War," declared Mr. Turner, "is essentially of the devil. Life is sacred, and war destroys it. What is morally wrong cannot be nationally right, and killing is contrary to all moral ethics whether by an individual, a collection of Individuals, or a nation. "There is," Mr. Turner continued, "more" talk about the next war than before the last war began. "The dead cry to the living, 'Stop all war.' The living must reply." He will take no part in any war; we will strive to prevent war by stopping senseless preparations for war. "Economy stunters are crying out about unemployment payments to the victims of broken trade—trade broken by the last war. Yet they spent £2,000,000 on the warship Rodney, £500,000 on her upkeep, and waste £112,000,000 generally on death-dealing machinery and policies.

DUTY OF WOMEN.

Mr. George Lansbury said "the descendants of those whose struggles ended in the comradeship of death during the last war are now engaged in the criminal and tragic business of preparation for mutual destruction. "Unless the British Labour Movement resolves without eqhivication or reservation to end this rivalry, war will soon' be upon us." Mr. Lansbury said that when people asked what would happen if Britain disarmed he replied: "Think of what happened when we were armed. The last war destroyeh the flower of our manhood, wrecked our industries, brought poverty and ruin to millions, and placed on the shoulders of the workers a yearly burden of at least £600,000,000 payment for past and future wars. "The British Labour Movement could only carry out its policy of co-operation and peace by abandoning all reliance on the mailed fist. They appealed to the new women electors to realise their duty to hold all life as sacred. In this country women could compel governments and statesmen to stop the foul business of war preparation." Mr. Fenner Brockway, in the course of his presidential address, said that the position was more dangerous than it was in 1914. Free Press.

STOP COMMUNAL QUARRELS

RANGACHARI'S ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

LAHORE, Nov. 27.

Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar, President of the Indian Cinematograph Inquiry Committee, which is now examining witnesses in Lahore, addressed the youth of the city on the activities of the youth. The Dewan Bahadur dwelt largely upon his experiences recently collected during his tour in Australia and said he found the girls going about to schools and elsewhere without the fear of being molested. They walked about as they chose and went to places according to their inclinations without any imposition on their activities. The Dewan Bahadur wanted the youngmen in this country to be free and be bold enough to undertake the mission of this country and work for the upliftment of India.

Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar asked the youngmen to exert themselves to stop communal quarrels. He said his heart bled to see so many Hindus and Muslims injured and killed.—Free Press

COMMUNAL FRICTION AND SWARAJ

MR. PANT CONDEMNS OUTRAGES ON HINDUS

U. P. POLITICAL CONFERENCE IN SESSIONS

ALIGARH, Nov. 27.

The 21st session of the United Provinces Political Conference began here yesterday under the presidency of Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant, leader of the Congress Party in the local Council.

Many distniguished guests were present and Dr. M. A. Ansari, Hakim Ajmal Khan are expected to arrive here to-day.

Dr. Kailasnath Kutju unfurled the National Flag when many persons were present to witness the ceremony.

MAIN OBSTACLE TO SWARAJ.

Presiding over the Conference, Mr. Govind Vallabh Pant, leader of the Congress Party in the United Provinces Council, referred at length to the communal situation. He declared the main obstacle to Swaraj was communal distrust and friction. The only effective remedy lay in a change of vision on the part of both the communities.

Dealing with the question of music before mosques, Mr. Pant said that Muslims themselves admitted that objection was not based on religious grounds. It was only recently that objection had been developed. He also criticised such Hindus as deliberately disturbed Muslims at prayers while passing in procession.

As regards cow-killing, Mr. Pant appealed that the question be viewed from a humanitarian and economic point of view.

MUSLIM OUTRAGES CONDEMNED.

Mr. Pant next condemned the assaults on Hindus, Shraddhanand murder and other outrages and said that Muslim attitude towards Abdul Rashid from beginning to the end was one that Hindus could not understand and which they regretted.

Regarding conversion or Suddhi, Mr. Pant said all proselytising activities should be actuated by purely religious motives and no political considerations should be allowed to weigh. Hindus and Muslims were counted in crores and a few thousand more of Hindus or Muslims could make no material difference. He also urged that communal organisations confine their activities to social reconstruction and in political field people join one of the various political organisations founded on politieal principles.

COMPLETE BOYCOTT OF COMMISSION.

Mr. Pant next condemned the separate electorates. He welcomed the acceptance by the All-India Congress Committee of the Muslim proposals and justified the Congress decision in regard to the separation of Sindh and said that Sindh must determine for herself the question.

Referring to the Simon Commission, Mr. Pant said Congressmen took their stand on their right to self determination. He appealed for concerted action on the part of all parties and advocated a complete boycott of the Commission as even the Milner Commission was boycotted. He advocated complete 'hartal' on the day that the Commission lands in India and suggested that sanction be sought to enforce Indian demands. Mr. Pant also emphasised the desirability of drafting a united constitution.—Free Press.

MINISTERIALISTS STILL ON THE FENCE

TO BOYCOTT OR NOT, IS THE QUESTION

MADRAS, Nov. 27.

To consider their attitude in respect of the Indian Statutory Commission, the Ministerialists in the Madras Legislative Council met to-day under the Presidentship of Dr. Subbarayan, the Chief Minister, and after a heated debate, in the course of which the propriety of the Party Leader committing himself in public on such questions before consulting his party men was also discussed, adopted the following resolution, four dissenting:

"The Independent Nationalist Party in the Madras Legislative Council, while it shares the general disappointment felt by the country at the policy underlying the announcement of the Statutory Commission, deems it necessary and proper to watch further developments before it decides upon its plan of action and settle the details of the methods to be adopted for effecting its object of securing for our country its share in the shaping of its future."

The resolution was moved by the Zemindar of Settur, the Chief Whip of the Party, and the three Ministers voted for the resolution.

It is understood that an Executive Committee totalling in strength fifteen, consisting of the three Ministers, the Chief Whip of the Party, the Assistant Whip, the Secretaries and some members, has been formed, and that it has been vested with the power to decide all matters of policy.—A. P.

DRAFTING A LABOUR CONSTITUTION

FIT REPLY TO SIMON SHOW

CAWNPORE, Nov. 27.

The resolution regarding the Indian Statutory Commission, as approved by the Subjects Committee of the Trade Union Congress, states that the Trade Union Congress, realising that the appointment of the Statutory Commission violates the principle of self-determination, and that the Commission, as at present constituted, is but an attempt to find ways and means to perpetuate the imperialistic domination of Great Britain over India, "declares that the Statutory Commission should be boycotted, further, the Congress appoints a Committee consisting of Messrs. Chamanlai, Joshi, Jhabawala, Kishorilal, Ghose, Dange, Thengdi, Spratt, Daud and Sethi, to draw up a labour Constitution for the future Government of India, to be presented to and approved by the Executive Council, and to be published for the guidance of the working classes."—A. P.

NONPAYMENT CAMPAIGN IN PEN.

SMALL HOLDINGS BILL AND ROYAL COMMISSION CONDEMNED.

(From a Correspondent.)

PEN, Nov. 27.

The Pen Taluka Congress Committee, in the last week, convened five public meetings at five centres in the Taluka to express public opinion in regard to the enhanced land assessment, the Small Holdings Bill and the Royal Commission. All the five meetings were well attended and were presided over by influential local gentlemen. All of them unanimously passed resolutions condemning the Royal Commission, the Small Holdings Bill and the enhanced land assessment in the taluka. Committees have been formed in all the five centres to organise a campaign of nonpayment of one rupee out of the enhanced assessment to mark a protest against the unjust enhancement. The Taluka Congress Committee proposes to convene some more meetings in the Taluka in the next week. Details of the above five meetings have been published in yesterday's "Kolaba-Samachar."

SHUT YOUR DOORS AGAINST MISCHIEF MONGERS

SIR SULTAN ADDRESSES PATNA STUDENTS

PATNA, Nov. 26.

Sir Sultan Ahmed, Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University delivering the Convocation address said: "Feelings of distrust, suspicion and even of hatred loom large on the horizon of public and social life in India. Inmates of one house suspect those of the house next door. Even murder, loot and plunder are justified. Every act that you do, howsoever laudable and charitable it may be, is suspected by your neighbour as having behind it something ignoble, something sinister. Honesty and sincerity are at a discount and trival incidents are made the lever for fostering contempt and animosity and if nothing is found to justify it, resort is had to the sacred books to show that the incidents were most prejudicial and offensive to a particular religion. All of us individually and collectively are affected by it. It is really a tragedy."

Sir Sultan appealed to the students to gird up their loins and leave the University with a determination that each and all of them would do their best to put an end to this communal bitterness and senseless strife that had marred the good name of India within the last few years. He concluded by saying: "Shut your doors against mischief-mongers and approach all questions whether social, religious or political calmly and dispassionately."—A. P.

REVOLUTION IN LITHUANIA?

PRESENT GOVERNMENT OVERTHROWN

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Reports regarding Poland Lithuanian situation have hitherto been very conflicting. Reuter's Berlin correspondent says "an unconfirmed news agency report from Riga states that a revolution has broken out at Kovono, capital of Lithuania and Government of President Valdemaras has been overthrown.—Reuter.

LITVINOFF ARRIVES AT GENEVA

TREMENDOUS CARE FOR HIS SAFETY

LONDON, Nov. 27.

Geneva.—The Russian delegation to the Preparatory Disarmament Commission has arrived here, headed by M. Litvinoff. Strict precautions have been taken for their safety. Numerous police men in plain clothes are guarding the station from which the public are excluded except pressmen. Reuter.

MR. ABDUL ALI SAILS FOR RANGOON

Mr. A. F. M. Abdul Ali, F.R.S.L., M.A., Keeper of the Records of the Government of India and 'ex-officio' Secretary, Indian Historical Records Commission, sailed for Rangoon on the 22nd November per s.s. "Angora" in order to make arrangements for the tenth session of the Commission, which will be held on the 7th and 8th Decembber 1927.

KING CONFERS GRAND CROSS

TRIBUTES TO MAHARAJA OF KAPURTHALA.

GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

KAPURTHALA, Nov. 26.

On the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of his reign the Maharaja in a message of goodwill and affection to his people, rejoices that a long period has been blessed with peace, inter-communal amity and general advancement among his people.

TWO LAKHS FOR A NEW HOSPITAL.

To commemorate the Maharaja's jubilee and Lord Irwin's visit, His Excellency the Viceroy laid the foundation stone of a new hospital. In requesting the Viceroy to perform the ceremony, the Maharaja said that he had earmarked two lakhs of rupees for the hospital. The Viceroy expressed appreciation of His Highness' action and in associating his (Lord Irwin's) name with the new building which is to be called the Irwin Jubilee Memorial Hospital.

At a brilliant State banquet in the evening, the Maharaja reviewed the last fifty years of administration with which were connected illustrious British officers who during the period of his minority, gave him practical administrative training. Absolute impartiality and even

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

A fatal motor accident took place on Friday on the Old Customs House Road, near the "Chronicle" Press when the car in which Bala Sawant the deceased was seated collided with a tram car.

the balance between different sects and religions were one of the mottos of his administration. State Assembly which was established in 1916, brought representatives of people into contact with the administration and provided a constitutional medium for ventilation of popular opinion on matters affecting the welfare of the subjects. The Assembly over which the Chief Minister prosided, included an elected majority.

EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS SEPARATED.

A complete bifurcation of the executive and judicial functions had been brought about. Co-operative Credit movement had gained a firm foothold in the State, child marriages were forbidden by law, and twenty per cent. of the income of the State proper, were spent on troops which were efficient. Alluding to the question of the future position of the rulers and their States, the Maharaja pointed out that it was a necessary preliminary to the re-adjustment of States with British India that States should put their own houes in order by bringing their administration into conformity with current ideas. The modification process should be gradual and careful. His Highness hoped the constitutional problem could be handled in consultation with the Chamber of Princes in such a manner as to remove their anxieties and to produce a solution acceptable to all parties.—A. P.

VICEROY'S TRIBUTES

VICEROY'S CAMP (Kapurthala), Nov. 26.

The following are the extracts from His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at a State banquet at Kapurthala to-day:—

Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen.—This is indeed a rare occasion and I rejoice that Your Highness' hospitality has enabled me and so many others to be present at it. I must begin by asking Your Highness to allow me as spokesman for all your guests to say how warmly we wish you many and happy returns of the birthday whith we so auspiciously celebrate to-day. The fiftieth anniversary of any event in the life of any ordinary man is apt to remind him that he is nearing the end of his active career or in mellow retirement. We are delighted to thank Your Highness that your golden jubilee as ruler should come while your natural force is still unabated and you are able still with full energy to devote yourself not only to the affairs of Your State but also to wider and Imperial politics. If I may be allowed for once at a State banquet to make a remark on our host's personal appearance I would say that nobody looking at His Highness to-night, would readily believe that half a century has passed since he took his seat upon the gadi. May I while I am on this topic, go one step further and to echo His Highness' satisfaction that whereas since he came of age, the figure of his State's revenue has doubled, that of his own person has decreased by half.

PROGRESS IN INTERNAL ADMINISTRATION.

The brief sketch you gave us to-night, Your Highness, of the progress in the internal administration during the last 50 years, was enough to indicate that the vast improvements which your rule has brought to the State. It is not for me to follow in detail through them but I know both from my own personal observation and from what I have heard from my advisers that Kapurthala ranks high among the Indian States in the quality of its administration. This, I have no doubt, is largely due to the sound principles upon which that administration is based, to the keen interest which Your Highness has always taken personally in State affairs and to the attention to detail which you apply in a remarkable degree to all that comes under your supervision.

COMMUNAL CONCORD IN KAPURTHALA.

Among the most valuable qualities in any ruler are the faculty to choose wisely those to whom he entrusts responsibility and the capacity to trust those whom he has so chosen. I know very well how much as you have said Your Highness State owes to the ability and efficiency of your Chief Minister Khan Bahadur Abdul Hamid who has enjoyed Your Highness' confidence and filled this responsible post with success and credit for the last twelve years. To this high standard in the public service we must largely attribute the peace and contentment which continue to prevail in your State and the harmony which exists among the various sections of your subjects. He is indeed a happy man in India to-day who can say that in his part of the country no discord exists between the two great communities and I know that Your Highness will do everything in your power to preserve this happy state of affairs.

It is a great pleasure to me to hear of the close co-operation which has always existed between Your Highness and the British authorities. A striking example of this was seen in 1923 when the storm centre of the Akali trouble was not far from your borders and the police of Kapurthala played an important part in combating sedition and worked wholeheartedly in conjunction with the Punjab Police in putting down the forces of lawlessness and disorder. I sincerely hope that the troublous days are past, never to return but I know that if need be, we may always rely on Your Highness' traditional friendship to Government and loyalty to His Majesty the King Emperor.

RELATION BETWEEN GOVT. AND STATES.

The question which Your Highness has touched upon of the future relations between the Government of India and the Indian States is, as you know of deep concern to me and I can assure you that I am most anxious if I can to pave the way for a solution of this difficult problem in such a fashion as may be to the satisfaaction as well as the benefit of both parties. Your Highness has no doubt noticed the announcement I made a few days ago at Rajkot that the Secretary of State has decided to appoint a small expert committee which will be able to explore some of the more technical ground by which this question is surrounded. I am satisfied that Your Highness is right in believing that the necessity of good internal administration is perhaps more vital to the States today than it has ever been before and I rejoice to know that Your Highness so faithfully puts into practice the principles you have enunciated to-night.

HIS PART IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS.

I have referred to the part Your Highness has played in International politics. In a letter which I lately received from Lord Lytton the leader of the Indian Delegation to the recent Assembly of the League of Nations, he spoke in the highest terms of the value of Your Highness' presence at Geneva this year. As you have just said your familiarity with European life and politics stands you in good stead on such occasions and India has been fortunate in having as one of her representatives at Geneva for two successive years one who could dispense such sound sense within the Assembly Hall and such princely hospitality outside.

KING CONFERS GRAND CROSS.

Your Highness, it is now with very real and sincere pleasure that I am able to announce publicly that His Majesty the King Emperor has been graciously pleased to confer on you the Grand Cross of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire. I congratulate you most heartily and with my own congratulations I know that I can associate those of the whole company here to-night. It adds to my pleasure that I should further be authorised by His Majesty to announce this evening that your Private Secretary Sardar Muhambha Rai and your Military Secretary Sardar Jarmani Dass whose services at Geneva were I know of the greatest value, have been appointed Officers of the same Most Excellent Order. I am glad to think that your long and successful period of rule no less than the services you have rendered in the cause of world peace, should have been recognised by such a high distinction and I am particularly gratified that it should have been possible for me to make this announcement on so memorable and auspicious an occasion as your Golden Jubilee. Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to rise and drink to the health of our distinguished host His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala and with the toast to offer him your congratulations on the well-won honour I have just announced.—A. P.

O. B. E. TO MAHARAJA'S SECRETARIES

NEW DELHI, Nov. 26.

A communique says that the King Emperor has been pleased to appoint the Maharaja of Kapurthala as Knight Grand Cross (Civil Division) of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire and Sadar Muhappat Rai Private Secretary to His Highness as officers (Civil Division) of the same order.—A. P.

FAITH IN SAKLATVALA RE-AFFIRMED

NAGPUR, Nov. 27.

The Central Provinces Trade Union Congress has sent the following message to the Indian Defence League:

"The C. P. Provincial Trade Union Congress Commitee reaffirms its confidence in Comrade Saklatvala, M.P., to authoritatively represent Indian Labour view to boycott the Statutory Commission and requests the British Labour Party to withdraw its nominees from the Commission."—Free Press.

OFFER OF SUBSISTANCE ALLOWANCE.

WORKMEN RESENT IT AS AN INSULT

KHARAGPUR, Nov. 27.

The Vice-President of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Labour Union has issued a reply to the Agent of the Bengal Nagpur Railway Company in connexion with his communique of November 23.

The Union official says refusing lock-out wages to the workers may be based on a principle but the offering of subsistence allowance after a lapse of two months the amount of which the Company is not prepared to disclose at present, is an insult.

The Vice-President of the Union takes exception to the last paragraph of the Agent's communique, which he says shows distrust of the workers and betrays the unhappy attitude of the employers.—Free Press.

PANDITJI TO ADDRESS EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY ASSN.

MADRAS, Nov. 27.

According to the London correspondent of "The Hindu", Pandit Motilal Nehru will address the Empire Parliamentary Association and give full expression to his views on the present situation on December 6.—Free Press.

OFF SHOOT OF B. O. C. STRIKE

GOVT. CRITICISES CORPORATION'S ACTION

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

The Madras Government in sanctioning the grant of Rs. 500 paid by the Madras Corporation by way of compensation to persons injured during the disturbances in May last in the Burma Oil Company's installation, say they are constrained to observe that the passing of the resolution for the payment of the compensation, while the cases arising out of the strikes were still sub-judice was "improper as tending to prejudice the administration of justice." It appears to Government that the compensation paid in several cases bore no relation to the injuries received and the employment of public funds on payment of compensation in this manner and for such a purpose is a matter in which the Corporation is finally responsible to the ratepayers.—A. P.

WHEN INDIA WOULD BE FREE?

DR. MUTHULAKSHIMI'S ADDRESS AT WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

MADURA, Nov. 26.

Speaking at the Women's Educational Conference which met here to-day Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammal, Deputy President of the Madras Legislative Council, said that social regeneration should go hand in hand with political progress and unless their society was rid of all ills like caste and early marriage and men and women attained full physical, mental and moral growth India would never be free.—A. P.

MADRAS CONGRESS

REQUEST TO RICH VISITORS.

MADRAS, Nov. 26.

Persons attending the Indian National Congress who require separate accommodation in a first class building or bungalow are desired immediately to communicate to the Reception Committee, Mahajana Sabha Hall, Madras, stating the accommodation required and the rent they are prepared to pay so that the Reception Committee may be able to procure the necessary number of bungalows on rent.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 27.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee was held this evening at the house of Hakim Ajmal Khan, Hakim Ajmal Khan presided, and the others present were Dr. Ansari, Maulana Kifayatullah, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Maulana Muhaamad Irfan. and Shwaib Quershi. The following resolutions were passed at the meeting:

1. That an address should be presented to His Majesty the King of Afghanistan at the time of his visit to Bombay, the drafting Committee to consist of Hakim Ajmal Khan, Dr. Ansari and Maulana Muhomed Ali.

2. That the invitation of the Madras Khilafat Committee to hold the annual Khilafat Conference there during Christmas week be accepted.

Maulana Shafi Daud, M.L.A., was elected President of the Conference.

3. "That the Working Committee of the Central Khilafat Committee cannot accept that any other nation or country except the people of India can in any way arrogate to itself the right to decide India's fate and consequently, this Committee is of of the opinion that the Statutory Commission should be totally boycotted, and that persistent efforts should be made to call a Round Table Conference at which the true representatives of the different communities and parties should sit together with the representatives of the Government and come to a decision regarding the future constitution of India, which should without any change or alteration be incorporated into an Act of Parliament."—A. P.

CAWNPORE, Nov. 27.

Amongst the messages that have been received by the Trade Union Congress is one from the Irish Labour Party and the Irish Trade Union Congress. "While the Irish movement cannot claim," says the message, "that it has been able to keep itself fully informed of the details of the progress of the trade union movement in India, we feel that the conditions and history of our respective countries create a natural bond of sympathy and union. Our experience has been that the political situation of the country has in many ways hampered the development of fully effective trade union organisation, and we have realised, firstly, that the solution of the political problem is a condition precedent to the solution of labour problems, and secondly, that political freedom, of itself, cannot mean true freedom for the workers. We do not doubt that these facts, which might be deduced in theory and have, with us, been confirmed in practice, will be actively present in the minds of delegates to your Congress. We look forward with hope both to the advancement of India towards political freedom and to the progress of Indian workers towards social and economic freedom."—A. P.

"DISCREDITABLE TO ALL CONCERNED'

CHAOS IN SHOLAPUR DIST. BOARD

GOVT. ORDER SUSPENSION

In the Bombay Government Gazette is published a Government Resolution announcing the supersession of the District Local Board, Sholapur, under the following circumstances.

On the 9th May 1927, the Collector of Sholapur reported that he had held an enquiry into the affairs of the Board, which had revealed an almost complete state of chaos in the administration of the Board. The Commissioner in forwarding the Collector's report expressed the opinion that the mismanagement had been so grave as to bring the Local Board administration into disrepute and that in the best interests of Local Self-Government it was essential that the Board should be superseded.

CHAOTIC AFFAIRS.

Before, however, accepting the recommendation of the District officers, Government considered it desirable that an enquiry should be held into the affairs of the Board under section 128 of the Bombay Local Board Act, 1923, and Mr. A. H. Dracup, Under Secretary to Government, was appointed to hold the enquiry. His report—a summary of which is attached—was considered by Government and in their opinion it fully bears out the reports of the Collector and the Commissioner.

"It is evident," says the resolution, "that the affairs of the District Local Board are in a chaotic condition which in the public interest cannot be allowed to continue, any longer, and that steps must be taken forthwith to remodel the administrative system and restore efficiency. Government are convinced that the dissolution of the present Board and the holding of fresh elections would not achieve the end in view, as, owing to the composition of the electorate, it is highly probable that the bulk of the existing Board would be returned."

Government have accordingly declared, under Section 129 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923, that the District Local Board, Sholapur, is incompetent to perform the duties imposed on it and have decided to supersede it for a period of three years with effect from the 15th December, 1927. The Collector of Sholapur is appointed to exercise all the powers and duties of the Board during the period of supersession and an officer of a rank not lower than Deputy Collector will perform the duties of Chief Officer. As the result of the supersession, Government are advised that the School Board will cease to exist and all the duties and powers in connection with the management and control of the Primary Schools will be performed and exercised by the Collector.

SUMMARY OF REPORT.

The Sholapur District Board consists of 24 elected and 8 nominated members. The President, Mr. Ligade, is a Maratha gentleman, and the district itself is one in which the two major parties, Brahmin and non-Brahmin, are irreconcilably opposed to each other, and this hostility has operated, in Mr. Dracup's opinion, to reduce the whole administration to impotence and to dominate almost every single activity of the Board. According to the President, who was elected by the support of the Non-Brahmin Party, the position, so far as he is concerned is that he could depend on the support of 12 of the members, four were independents and 13 were members of the opposition party. Moreover, the Non-Brahmin party was not united, there being occasions on which they withdrew their support from the President and vetoed his proposals, only at a subsequent meeting to change round and vote with him. The report gives instances of this and refers to a series of resolutions and counter-resolutions on the same point which form a distinguishing feature of the history of the Board during the last two years.

On the 31st August, 1926, the Board passed a resolution censuring the President. Four months later, on the 27th of December, 1926, this resolution was superseded, and a vote of confidence in the President was passed. Again, on the 15th of March, 1927, the Board passed a resolution calling upon the President to resign and, failing his resignation, calling upon the Commissioner to take action under Section 31 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, and to remove the President from his office.

EFFECTS OF CHAOS.

Mr. Dracup is of opinion that it is not open to doubt that the Board has lost grip and whatever momentum the administrative machine derived from the past is rapidly disappearing. Faced with the situation created by the Board, the President hesitates to move and abstains from giving a lead to the Board's Executive. The staff in consequence refuse to show the slightest initiative and expansion, under almost every head, of the usual activities of a District Board has ceased. Proposals for schemes of improvement, sanitation road building, etc., have been left to individual members, with the result that the programme of work is drawn up in a haphazard fashion. Nobody appears to make the slightest effort to carry out any programme according to a schedule and this has resulted in a large proportion of the funds provided remaining unspent.

HOPELESS FINANCE.

Discussing the present financial position, the report deals in some detail with the cost of administration, etc., and says that there is the greatest doubt whether the Board has received value for the expenditure incurred. An examination of the figures relating to Travelling Allowance reveals a condition of affairs thoroughly discreditable to all concerned. Almost every conceivable form of irregularity would appear to have been committed and in some cases amounts not admissible have been charged and paid. Moreover, in some instances, the members have not hesitated to stoop to duplicity in order to swell the amounts of their claims, although seven gentlemen out of thirty unofficial members had not drawn any amounts whatever.

Dealing with the finances of the Board as a whole, the Report says that there is no reason to doubt that the Board, as a whole have not been careful of the funds entrusted to them, and the conduct of the Executive in the matter of expenditure of the public funds has been remiss to the point of impropriety. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the wastage of funds which has occurred is due to other factors than mere negligence in supervision and the responsibility rests very largely on the Board as a whole. The conduct of the staff is severely criticised in the report, and so is that of several of the members.

TIGHTER CENSORSHIP FAVOURED

PUNJAB GOVT. AND INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY

LAHORE, Nov. 25.

At to-day's sitting of the Indian Cinematograph Committee, Mr. Hogg, Provincial Secretary of the Punjab Boy Scouts Association, stated that mostly western films were exhibited in Lahore. He recommended a tighter censorship of films at Ports. Certain films tended to lower the respect for women. Educational films should be freed from customs duty and exempted from censorship.

PUNJAB GOVT'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Cowan, Home Secretary, Punjab Government, said that the only obstacles to film production in the Punjab were small capital and lack of enterprise. The Government was keen on producing propaganda films. Government would be prepared to encourage Indian films by granting facilities for their production. He thought that the extension of travelling cinemas to villages would check crime. The witness thought the Punjab Government would not stand in the way of Empire films getting preferential treatment in the matter of customs duty. He supported more strict censorship of bad films.

Witness quoted the opinion of Mr. Cocks, Inspector-General of Police, to the effect that the exhibition of American films was harmful as propagating ideas of New York under-world and bad caricatures of western civilisation.

PREFERENCE TO EMPIRE FILMS.

To Mr. Neogy, witness stated that the Ministers were not committed to the grant of preference to British Empire Films. Indian films had no chance to competing with Empire films. India would have to wait until the quality of Indian Films improved so as to be of value for international exhibition.—A. P.

CINEMA INDUSTRY IN INDIA

WANTED ENCOURAGEMENT TO PRIVATE EFFORTS

DEMAND FOR EDUCATIONAL FILMS

LAHORE, Nov. 24.

At the opening sitting of the Indian Cinematograph Committee to-day the first witnesses examined were the recently created local board of Film Censors comprising Miss Bose, Mrs. Shahnawaz, Messrs. Parkinson and Webb and Nawab Muzaffarkhan Director of the Information Bureau. The secretary of the Board expressed the opinion that there was a demand for educational films with Indian setting and scenes. The Director of the Information Bureau and several departments had been getting films made through a private agency. Photographic work was excellent but departmental direction was needed. Cinema was useful as a means of education and the idea was to extend educational films as they proved success.

Many American love dramas had a baneful effect, said Mr. Parkinson, as Indians were likely to take them as typical of western life and civilisation. He admitted that if the scenes referred to were struck out cinema would fail to attract people.

The President pointed out that the need was for better education. Witnesses agreed that tighter censorship was necessary but there was no occasion for calling drastic action on the part of Government as it would break the trade.

GOVERNMENT CO-OPERATION NEEDED.

Mr. Webb suggested more sporting films of Indian setting like wrestling matches, races, steeplechases and tournaments and maintained that in the Northern India people were sportsmen. The Board was unanimous that cinemas should be required to exhibit certain percentage of Indian films and certain western films should be cut down particularly those showing naked women. A central board for the whole country would prove useful but the power should remain with the local board to reject objectionable films.

To Mr. Neogy, the secretary admitted all that was needed was efficient Government co-operation with private agency. Encouragement to private industry would bring capital to follow to it. Government studio would be more convenient and efficient and experts could be lent out to private studios.

To Mr. Coatman, witness admitted Government studio would kill private agency.

Col. Gill Director of Public Health, stated his requirements were simple and could be met locally. He preferred, Government, studio for purely departmental work but had no reason to feel dissatisfied with private agency.

To Mr. Neogy he said he wanted pictures taken in natural surroundings and preferred rural scenes for public health films.—A. P.

COMMERCE GRADUATES AND THEIR MISSION

SIR P. SETHNA'S ADDRESS

The Tenth Annual meeting of the Commerce Graduates' Association was held at the Associations' rooms in Dalal Street on Saturday evening. The Hon. Sir Pheroze Sethna presided.

Mr. Shah, the Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the President said that they had been particularly lucky in having eminent persons like Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Dinshaw Petit, Sir Stanley Reed and others to preside over their gatherings in the past. And they were equally lucky now in having a prominent business magnate of Bombay like Sir Pheroze as their President.

ASSOCIATIONS ACTIVITIES.

Mr. R. D. Mehta, the Hon. General Secretary, then read a report dealing with the progress and history of the Association during the past nine years. He described the various useful activities which the Assocation had been promoting in the interest of the Commerce Graduates. They had frequent meetings and social functions which afforded them great opportunities for a free exchange of views. They had also an Employment Bureau through which some of the Graduates had found service in business firms. It was a pity however, that the Port Trust, the Municipality, the Improvement Trust and Government Departments like the Customs, Finance, Revenue and Railways had not given them a due lift.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President in the course of a lengthy speech referred to the special mission which the Commerce Graduates in this country had to perform. The Indian problem, considered as a whole, was a synthesis of numerous other problems, said he. And one aspect of it was how to promote the industrial and Commercial development of the country. It was of as much importance for them to have industrial and commercial progress as political one. And, therefore, the one thing that was needed in the young graduates was initiative and the spirit of enterprise.

Continuing, Sir Pheroze said that the sooner that our graduates stopped hankering after service in Government and business officers the better for them. As for their complaint that they were not getting fair chances in business life, Sir Pheroze said that things could not change in a day or two. They must have patience and one day, surely, there would come a time when their services would be appreciated. But it was necessary for them to show to the general public that they had received special training and that they would be of special use in business life.

Concluding, he hoped that the commercial graduates would find more and more work in banking and other spheres.

FREEDOM THE PRICE OF INDIA'S LOYALTY

TRICHINOPOLY FOR BOYCOTTING SIMON SHOW

TRICHINOPOLY, Nov. 23.

Mrs. Besant was accorded a splendid welcome by the citizens of Trichinopoly this evening. The Municipal Address which was read by Mr. Narayanswami Pillai M.L.C., the chairman of the Municipality referred to her forty years of service in the cause of the motherland and expressed gratitude for her right lead at a critical moment. The address was followed by another on behalf of the National Home Rule League.

Replying to them Mrs. Besant said that the greatest privilege in her life was to place herself at India's service. The Statutory Commission was a sudden obstacle thrown up compelling us to take up an unexpected position. The country, she declared had shown remarkable unanimity. Lord Reading had said recently referring to the sacrifices of the Indian soldiers during the war that the Empire rested on pillers of right and justice. Where she asked were these principles in the commission which amounted to an abandonment of self-determination? A million Indians dead and lying in alien soil would have appreciated most a monument in the form of liberty for the motherland. We had stages of progress enough, she declared, and now demanded full self-government. A resolution boycotting the Commission was unanimously adopted.

WANTED UNITED INDIA.

Mrs. Besant then explained the differences between the Commonwealth of India Bill and Mr. Fenner Brockway's draft. She expressed a fervent hope that a united Congress at Madras would put forward a constitution acceptable to the whole country. The Commonwealth of India Bill gave India a Dominion status and never before had such a comprehensive measure passed first reading in the Commons. If India spoke with a united voice England dare not refuse our freedom. Smith who advocated, rebellion Ireland turned head over heels and changed completely. Lord Birkenhead may do again for India what he did for Ireland.

NO MORE PIECEMEAL REFORMS.

After explaining the necessity of recognising the importance of local Government in India's future constitution and transitional arrangements in defence, Mrs. Besant condemned communal electorates as the source of strife. The sympathy of all free peoples in the world was with India's aspirations for freedom as she found in America. 'Make full freedom" she concluded "your one demand, no more concession and piecemeal reforms. Why should India remain a subject nation as India has known freedom for thousands of years and was prosperous and happy if only you will hold together and speak with one voice, Let us forget our silly quarrels and petty dissensions for the sake of India."

A resolution asking the Congress to examine the constitution contained in the Commonwealth of India Bill was adopted unanimously.—A. P.

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M. C. C. IN SOUTH AFRICA

BRILLIANT PLAY OF HOLMES AND SUTCLIFFE.

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Bloemfontein.—The M. C. C. played their third match in South Africa against the Orange Free State to-day. The Home team batting first made one hundred and ninety-two runs in the first innings, Mr. Commaille scoring seventy-seven and Mr. Peebles taking seven wickets for fifty-four. The tourists next went in. Holmes and Sutcliffe opening the innings. In a brilliant innings they made two hundred and three for their side when Sutcliffe retired with seventy-three, Holmes contributing one hundred and thirty-five not out. Both celebrated their birthdays making the forty-second century in a first wicket partnership in a first class cricket. The M. C. C. was two hundred and seventeen for one wicket when stumps were drawn for the day.—Reuter.

WATERSIDE WORKERS STRUGGLE.

AUSTRALIAN T. U. C'S OFFER DECLINED

LONDON, Nov. 25.

Melbourne.—The Waterside Workers have declined the assistance of the Australian Trade Union Congress in the present dispute. The ship-owners have informed the Waterside workers that after 30th November, work will only be offered if all the conditions and agreements are observed.—Reuter.

TRUTH DELIVERED BY LIFE AND NOT LIPS

GANDHIJI BEFORE YOUNG BUDDHISTS

COLOMBO, Nov. 26.

Mr. Gandhi left for Jaffna this evening. At a reception given by the Youngmen's Buddhist Association, he said that he had come to the conclusion that all religions were being misinterpreted to-day. He exhorted the youth of the country to examine everything carefully and not to accept anything blindly. Scientific study of religion had revealed that truth will not be delivered by the lips, but only by life.

Replying to the Ceylon Indian Association, Mr. Gandhi commended the golden rule "Do unto others as you would be done by." He said that their welfare (i.e. of Indians in Ceylon) should be subservient to that of the people of that country.

Speaking at the last public function held before leaving for Jaffna, Mr. Gandhi declared that he was leaving Colombo with heavy heart but was carrying the pleasantest recollecions of the country and its people. He had experienced the warmest kindness from all irrespective of caste, colour or creed.—A.P.

ITALO-ALBANIA TREATY.

MUSSOLINI AND AHMED ZOGOU EXCHANGE CONGRATULATIONS

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Rome.—Cordial congratulations have been exchanged between Signor Mussolini and Mr. Ahmed Zogou, the Albanian Prime Minister, S. Mussolini emphasising that "Albanians can count on every occasion on the prompt solidarity of the Italian Government." The Fascist mouthpiece "Popolo d'Italia" says that Italo-Albania Treaty is a pacific document clarifying the Adriatic situation "in contrast to the shady policy of encirclement and ambush."—Reuter.

NEW WIRELESS CONVENTION

RATIFIED BY RADIO CONFERENCE

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Washington.—The radio Conference has adjourned after ratifying the new wireless convention which will come into force on 1st January, 1929 for five years. Seventy-nine nations and territories have signed the Convention.—Reuter's Special.

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Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D., L.L.D., Ph. D. 'B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

WHEN INDIA WILL BE FREE?

DR, MUTHULUXMI'S REPLY

MADURA, Nov. 26.

"With the bondage of women began the slavery of India and with sorrow of its womanhood began the sorrow of India," said Dr. Muthulakshmi Ammal, concluding her opening address at the Tamil Nadu Women Education Conference which met this morning at the Victoria Edward Hall to consider how to advance women's education and to decide what kind of education that we ought to impart to our women to make them good citizens.

As women of past ages, she said, were noted for their learning and wisdom, so also, in all their virtues, purity, chastity and high sense of duty, independence and honour, liberty and education and equality, she added, had brought out all that was best in them, and so they were ornament to themselves and to the country.

Dr. Muthulakshmi replying to the address presented by Women's Indian Association, said, that unless our society is rid of all evils, such as caste, early marriage, that saps its vitality and until our women and men attain full physical, mental and moral growth, India will never become free.—Free Press.

MOTOR FUEL FROM COAL

PLANT THAT COSTS 25 MILLION POUNDS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Berlin.—With an expenditure of 20 to 25 million sterling, Germany would be able within ten years to erect a sufficient coal-refining plant to produce two and a half million tons of motor fuel which she requires annually, declared Doctor Brueckmann, Director of the German Mineral Oil and Coal Utilisation Company while lecturing in Berlin. He said that the estimate was based on the latest developments in Berlin of the process of recovering oil from coal. The process was so advanced already that it was possible to extract twelve hundred weight of motor fuel from a ton of coal. The plant with the output of fifty thousand tons could work with a nett profit of about fifty marks a ton.—Reuter's Special.

SUGAR NEGOTIATIONS CONCLUDE,

PARTIES TO CONTINUE TO CO-OPERATE

LONDON, Nov. 26.

Amsterdam.—Sugar negotiations have concluded. A communique states that both the parties concerned will keep in touch with each other and continue to co-operate within the limits of mutual interests. They intend to meet again in 1928 to discuss further co-operation. This result was generally anticipated in view of the non-committal attitude of Java producers.—Reuter's Special.

THE SUZERAIN'S ULTIMATUM

(Continued from page 6.)

dianship of his mother and the direct supervision of the Political Agent. Then once more, in the year 1894, the Suzerain Power raised its mighty head against Maharaja Ram Singh of Bharatpur who was deprived of the Supreme Power in the State on grounds of political expediency, and the State was placed under the care of an Administrator, Kumar Sri Harbhamji of Morvi in Kathiawar.

AND NOW.

The deposed Ruler died in 1898, and some months after, the son was born who now controls the destinies of his people. Raja Kishen is the great favourite of the Maharaja. Some time back one of the servants of Raja Kishen, by name Mohakam, was murdered and a great sensation prevailed at Bharatpur. Then spread allegations of Bharatpur's unsatisfactory finances. Only a fortnight back Sjt. Pathikji had been to Bharatpur to gather correct information, and inquire into the affairs from the people's point of view. Pathikji, I understand, has already submitted his report to the Maharaja. The proposals, if considered and accepted, would, I am sure, ease the situation. But that does not seem to have been ordained, for to-day the Maharaja is face to face with the "Suzerain's Ultimatum."

INDIAN PHILOSOPHICAL CONGRESS

GAEKWAR TO OPEN THIRD SESSION IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Nov. 25.

The Indian Philosophical Congress is to hold its third annual meeting in Bombay from the 19th to the 21st December and delegates are expected from nearly al the Indian Universities. The local arrangements are being carried through by a Reception Committee, of which Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Bombay is chairman, and Professor P. A. Wadia, Profesor S. G. Sathe and the Rev. J. McKenzie Secretaries.

His Highness the Maharajah of Gaikwad of Baroda, who is expected to return from Europe by the Mail Steamer of the 16th December has kindly consented to open the Congress. Professor Radhakrishnan of Calcutta has been appointed General President.—A.P.

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VOL XV NO 180— BOMBAY MONDAY NOVEMBER 28 1927 ONE ANNA

"MR. X'S" LADY FRIEND.

AMAZING ECHO OF SEASIDE COMPANIONSHIP.

BLACKMAILING PAIR SENTENCED.

RESULT OF SENSATIONAL LAW SUIT

One of the most remarkable cases of blackmail heard in recent years terminated in the conviction of a young married couple at Liverpool Assizes.

It formed the sequel to the amorous adventures of a wealthy Lancashire merchant, whose identity was concealed under the pseudonym of "Mr. X."

In the early part of this year he met an attractive-looking young woman on Southport promenade. Subsequently, under threats of exposure and representations as to her condition, "Mr. X" parted with substantial sums of money to the woman and her husband. "The News of the World" reports as follows the proceedings of the suit.

With lively interest a crowded court followed the fortunes of the couple in the dock, William Morgan, 24, hairdresser, and Gladys Morgan, 24, his wife, both of Ripple-avenue, Crossens, near Southport. Both entered a plea of "Not guilty" to four counts charging them with uttering a letter demanding money with menaces. Threatening to publish certain matters with intent to extort money, and demanding money by menaces.

Morgan, a rather undersized but well-groomed and smartly-dressed man, was separated from his wife in the dock by a warder and wardress. Mrs. Morgan, well built and good-looking, wore a cardinal-coloured hat and blue serge costume. Now and again she gave way to fits of emotion, and wept bitterly. Mr Noel Goldie, prosecuting, told the jury that on January 9 of this year a man, who would be referred to during the trial as "Mr. X." and who was of some social standing and occupied a responsible business position, met the woman defendant on the promenade at Southport. On that date and on other occasions there was intimacy between them, and he gave her money. Later "Mr. X" became suspicious of the woman's condition, but, when taxed, she denied it. Towards the end of March, however, she admitted he was correct. According to the prosecution, she asked "Mr X" if he was prepared to do something for her, and he told her that in no circumstances whatever would he agree to the idea. He gave the woman £12 to enable her to go to Newcastle for her mother's funeral, but the very next day he wrote her a letter, telling her that the relations between them were finished, and that everything was at an end.

"Whatever 'Mr X's' faults may have been", counsel went on, "he appears to have treated this woman very generously. On April 7 or 8 he gave her £50 in Bank of England notes." On the evening of April 19 William Morgan rang the bell at "Mr. X's" house. "Mr. X" went to the door, and, as his wife was at home at the time, instead of asking prisoner inside, he saw him in the vestibule. The man said that Gladys Morgan was outside, and would like to see him. "Mr. X" immediately replied that he would not see her. The caller then explained that he was her husband. "That was the first intimation", remarked counsel, "that 'Mr X' had had that the woman he had been associating with was married." Morgan added, "She is carrying your child; what are you prepared to do?" "Mr. X" denied that the child could be his, but then did what was a most foolish thing, and which was the beginning of all his trouble. He asked Morgan what he was prepared to take to settle the matter and to keep his mouth shut. The man replied he was prepared to accept a sum of money, and eventually "Mr. X" suggested £500. Morgan replied that he wanted more, because he should want somsbody to take the child off his hands. The man added that the child off his hands. The man added that the child was "Mr. X's," but if he would give an additional £50, making £550 in all, he would accept the parentage, and, at the same time, return a certain letter and receipts. "Mr. X" agreed, and at a later meeting handed over the money in Bank of England notes. Morgan gave a stamped receipt. Mr. Goldie added that there were important letters in the case, and in one of them there was a reference to a well-known and widely-read Sunday newspaper—the "News of the World." It was not only fair, but it was his duty to explain, on behalf of the prosecution, that that newspaper was in no way whatever concerned with the case. On July 20 "Mr. X" received through the post a communication containing the following:—

Dear—,—I feel it my duty to inform you of the birth of your child. He is not a full time baby, and is now in hospital, and must be for several weeks. . . I cannot part with the dear little fellow, as he is the living image of you. I don't think it right to cast your child adrift. God knows where the poor little fellow will get to. No, I would rather go on the street to help him. I would tell him who his father was, if that happened, but I know you have a heart, and that there is good in you and that you will help me. My husband says that if I wish to keep your child you must help us to keep him, the poor little chap. He also says that he will issue an order against you if you don't support the child. I will not be able to bear any more children through having your child. Also, if I get desperate I will sell my life story to the "News of the World," and I will show you up everywhere, at your office and with your friends. So please do something as soon as possible. . . I will meet you where I used to meet you.—Yours, Gladys.—P.S.—If you fail to be there my husband says he will make a court order against you. I have two witnesses that are willing to go to court, so don't let that have to happen.

Counsel stated "Mr. X" did what any sensible man would do, viz., consulted his solicitor and put the matter in the hands of the police. Both accused, Mr. Goldie continued, were warned by the police that it would be a serious thing if they did not leave "Mr. X" alone. On July 29, William Morgan wrote to "Mr. X":—

My wife is in danger of losing her life. She will have to undergo a serious operation through your suggestion. The child is also suffering from the same effects. . . . All I ask is fair play. A chance to start life afresh in another land, away from England with what I can save from the wreck. I promise I will rear your boy in my name, and never disclose his parentage. I am only a boy, so it will be easy for me to forgive and forget. A well-known publicity paper has agreed to fight a case for me, claiming damages. I have to decide in the next few days, so I ask you, as man to man, to settle this ghastly affair before it is too late.

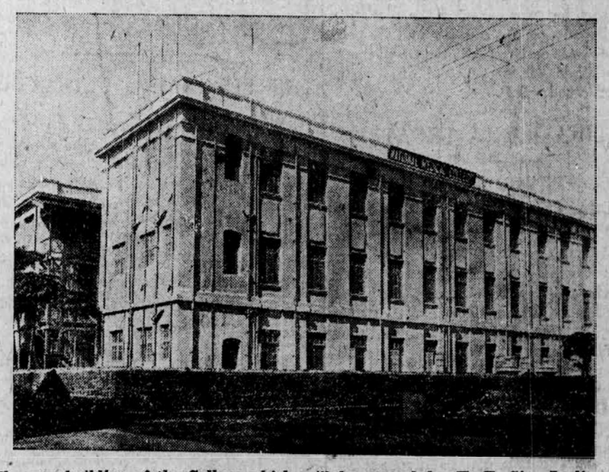
When William Morgan was arrested, added counsel, there was found on him a receipt for a registered letter, addressed to "Mr. X's" wife. The detective dashed to the house and managed to intercept the letter. It read:—

Dear Madam,—I am taking the liberty of writing you concerning your husband. I do not know whether you were aware that he is the father of a baby boy, the mother being my wife. I appeal to you, as the mother of children, to see that some kind of settlement is made for the child's future, or otherwise I will certainly bring about a law case, which only means publicity and scandal. . . My wife is in danger of losing her life. She will have to undergo an operation through your husband. . . I think you will see things in the right light, if only on account of your own children's future. —Yours, truly, W. Morgan.

PRICE OF SILENCE.

There was a buzz of excitement in court when "Mr. X" entered the witness-box. He explained he was a director of a limited liability company and lived in Southport. Counsel: What was your reason for paying this large sum of money to this man? "Mr. X": To keep his mouth shut. Witness stated he always denied that the child was his, but admitted he had been intimate with the woman on various occasions. When the registered letter alleged to have been addressed by Morgan to the wife of "Mr. X" was about to be handed to the jury, Mr. Goldie pointed out that it would disclose the name of "Mr. X." Mr. Justice Acton replied that the letter could not be kept from the jury. Other evidence showed that in August, September, and October, 1926, prisoners were living together as husband and wife, this testimony combating the suggestion that "Mr. X" was the father of the child. Another important witness was Mrs. Morgan's mother, a diminutive little woman in black, who declared that the three material letters were all in the handwriting of her son. It was intimated that the prosecution would not offer evidence on the count alleging that the couple accused, or threatened to accuse by letter, "Mr. X" of a criminal offence in order to extort money from him. On the instruction of the judge the jury returned a formal verdict of not guilty on that count. No witnesses were called for the defence. Mr. Nield, addressing the jury on behalf of Morgan, said he had been specifically instructed not to make any unnecessary attack on "Mr. X." He thought, however, that Morgan had some cause to be incensed at what had taken place between his wife and "Mr. X." Mr. Sellers, on behalf of the woman, argued there was no evidence that she "uttered" the letter which bore her signature, and which was admitted to be in her husband's handwriting. Mr. Justice Acton, in a summing-up occupying an hour and a quarter, remarked that the case for the prosecution was that the Morgans acted together throughout, and that whoever originated the scheme or eventually pulled the strings, the two people were out on a campaign to get money from "Mr. X." The jury were not concerned with what they thought of the conduct of "Mr. X"—whether they considered him foolish or immoral. The jury, in a few minutes, without leaving the box, returned a verdict of "Guilty." Det.-insp. Cattle disclosed the official record of the convicted couple. While he was reading the history of the woman, who had wept bitterly at intervals during the trial, she again burst into tears. Her husband, with bent head, clung nervously to the dock rails. According to Insp. Cattle, Morgan was a native of Manchester, and at Southport had followed the diverse occupations of hairdresser, shop assistant, hotel boots, and general labourer. Since August of last year he had done no work, and had been drawing the dole. In April of this year a paternity order was made against him for 10s. a week, and in July last, on a commitment order, the amount was reduced to 4 per week, which sum he paid regularly up to his arrest. The woman, a native of Southport, had been a domestic servant at several places. She had twice been placed on probation for theft, and in 1921 received three months' imprisonment for stealing a collecting box. She married Morgan in 1922, and there were three children of the union, aged respectively five years, three years, and five months. Mr. Justice Acton, in sentencing the man to four years' penal servitude, told him that, but for his youth, he would have been dealt with much more severely. He had been found guilty of one of the gravest offences anyone could commit. His lordship explained that on each of the first two counts he would receive four years' penal servitude, and on the third count 18 months' imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently. To the wife, who was still weeping, the judge said: "The impression I have formed is that, notwithstanding your disreputable record, to a great extent you were acting under the influence of your husband. In those circumstances I hope that the course I am taking is not unduly lenient. You will be imprisoned for 12 calendar months." Mrs. Morgan, who seemed on the point of collapsing, was assisted from the dock by two wardresses. Mr. Leo Gradwell, who held a watching brief for the "News of the World," addressing the judge, said he thought it was only right, seeing that that paper had been mentioned in connection with the case, that he should explain that the "News of the World" had had nothing whatever to do with prisoners. Mr. Justice Acton: There is no evidence, or the slightest suggestion, that it had. Mr. Gradwell: Thank you, my lord.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.



The new building of the College which will be opened by H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson to-day.

A MODERN DON QUIXOTE

A PRINCE ERRANT AND HIS A. D. C.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" writes:—

A distinguished-looking man, said to be "Prince Don Fernando of Bourbon, Grandee of Spain, and cousin of King Alfonso," is—with his Aide-de-Camp, said to be "Marquis de Bettoulinv Retratos"—now under arrest at the prison of Melun for having failed to pay a hotel bill at Fountainebleau and the cost of motor hire from the Riviera.

Another name, the same as that of a Scottish painter, is mentioned.

Some days ago the Prince, his aide-de-camp and a third person, described as a British artist, arrived at Fontainebleau in a car from Juan les Pins, near Nice. They put up at the Hotel des Princes et d'Angleterre.

SCOTS PAINTER AS GUIDE.

It appeared that the painter, meeting the Spanish Prince on the Riviera, had offered to show him some of the picturesque spots round Paris.

Trouble first came when the Prince's chauffeur received instructions from his employer at Juan les Pins to get his fare and to return at once.

The Grandee of Spain either would not or could not pay the amount due.

Almost at the same time, the proprietors of the hotel where the distinguished visitors were staying presented their bill—to the artist.

The latter said he could pay for his own bill, but he had no intention of paying for Don Fernando and the aide-de-camp, who were in no way his guests. The hotel proprietors informed the police.

After consulting with headquarters in Paris, the police put the prince, his aide-de-camp and the British artist under arrest.

LETTING GO THE PAINTER.

On questioning the painter, the investigating magistrate was at once convinced that there was no case against him, and he was released.

But it is now said "the Grandee of Spain and his aide-de-camp" are "wanted" by certain hotel proprietors on the Riviera.

An official statement this afternoon from the Spanish Embassy says:—

"Don Fernando of Spain is not an Infante (Prince) of Spain. The Royal family of Spain has had no relations with him for many years. He is not entitled to have an aide-de-camp. The person who has been arrested with him, holds no Spanish title of nobility."

EXPERIMENTS IN DIETETICS.

RESTRAINT ON PALATE.

MAHATMAJI'S LIFE STORY

I was anxious to observe "brahmacharya" in thought, word and deed, and I was equally anxious to devote the maximum of time to the Satyagraha struggle and fit myself for it by cultivating purity. I was therefore led to make further changes and to impose greater restraints upon myself in the matter of food. Again while the motive for the previous changes was largely hygienic, the new experiments were made from a religious standpoint.

Fasting and restriction in diet now played a more important part in my life. Passion in man is generally co-existent with a hankering after the pleasures of the palate. And so it was with me. I have encountered many difficulties in trying to control passion as well as taste, and I cannot claim even now to have brought them under complete subjection. I have considered myself to be a heavy eater. What friends have thought to be my restraint has never appeared to me in that light. If I had failed to develop restraint to the extent that I have, I would have descended lower than beasts and met my doom long ago. However, as I had adequately realized my shortcomings, I made great efforts to get rid of them, and thanks to this endeavour I have all these years pulled on with my body and put in my bit of work with it.

FAST AND RESTRAINT.

Being conscious of my weakness and unexpectedly coming in contact with congenial company, I began to take an exclusive fruit diet or to fast on the "Ekadashi" day, and also to observe "Janmashtami" and similar holidays. I began with a fruit diet, but from the standpoint of restraint I did not find much to choose between a fruit diet and a diet of food grains. I observed that the same indulgence of taste is possible with the former as with the latter, and even more, when we get accustomed to it. I therefore came to attach greater importance to fasting or having only one meal a day on holidays. Moreover if there was some occasion for penance or the like, I was glad to utilise it too for the purpose of fasting.

I also saw, that the body being now drained more effectively, the food yielded greater relish and the appetite grew keener. It dawned upon me that fasting can be made as powerful a weapon of indulgence as of restraint. Many similar later experiences of mine as well as of others can be adduced as evidence of this startling fact. I wanted to improve and train my body, but as my chief object now was to achieve restraint and a conquest of the palate, I selected now one food and then another, and at the same time restricted the amount. But the relish was after me, as it were. As I gave up one thing and took up another, this latter afforded me a fresher and greater relish than its predecessor!

In making these experiments I had several companions, the chief of whom was Hermann Kallenbach. I have already written about this friend in the History of Satyagraha in South Africa, and will not therefore here go over the same ground. But Mr. Kallenbach was always with me whether in fasting or in dietetic changes. I lived with him at his own place when the Satyagraha struggle was at its height. We discussed our changes in food and derived more pleasure from the new diet than from the old. Talk of this nature sounded quite pleasant in those days, and did not strike me as at all improper. Experience has taught me, however, that it was wrong to have dwelt upon the relish of food. One should eat not in order to please the palate but just to keep the body going. When each organ of sense subserves the body and through the body the soul, its special relish disappears, and then alone does it begin to function in the way nature intended it to do.

SYMPHONY WITH NATURE.

Any number of experiments is too small and no sacrifice is too great for attaining this symphony with nature. But unfortunately the current is now-a-days flowing strongly in the opposite direction. We are not ashamed to sacrifice a multitude of other lives in decorating the perishable body and trying to prolong its existence for a few fleeting moments, with the result that we kill ourselves, both body and soul. In trying to cure one old disease, we give rise to a hundred new ones; in trying to enjoy the pleasures of sense, we lose in the end even our capacity for enjoyment. All this is passing before our very eyes, but there is one so blind as those who will not see.

Having thus set forth their object and the train of ideas which led up to them, I now propose to describ ethe dietetic experiments at some length.—(Translated from "Navajivan").

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (NOV. 28TH.),

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SAGITTARIUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you possess many peculiarities, and are always out to do something, sensational. You are also fickle-minded. Like the boy in Rickman Mark's poem, you would also wish thus:—

I'd like to be a butcher
And use a knife and steel,—
If only bullocks didn't bleed
And piggies didn't squeal.
And so I think that, after all,
I'll be a railway guard,
And run beside the train, and jump,
And blow my whistle hard."

But after becoming a guard, you will blow your own trumpet hard which will amuse, but not fool, your shrewd hearers. But you will not overcome the temptation of taking high and long jumps from or on running trains specially when some Eves are witnessing your prowess: and one day you are sure to take a jump "too far," that is, too wide of your van. Of course you are to come victorious from hospital, with "one leg and a half," as your friends will say. You will then retire gloriously from the line and think again whether bullocks or piggies or "sheepies" will really bleed if you take to that noble profession. Before your career on this world's stage closes, you will be jack of all trades and master or mistress of none. You are destined to wage war with your relatives and the fights will be as bitter and prolonged as those between the Pandavas and Kauravs which took place, if you remember aright, 50,000 (or 5,000?) years B.C.

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